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VOL. XXVII.—No 314. MELBOURNE: FEBRUARY 20th, 1912. [Subscription: 10/- per Annum Post Free.

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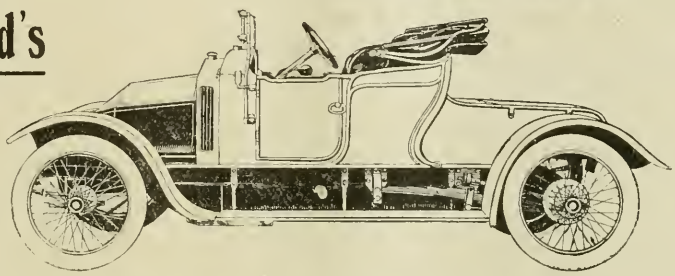

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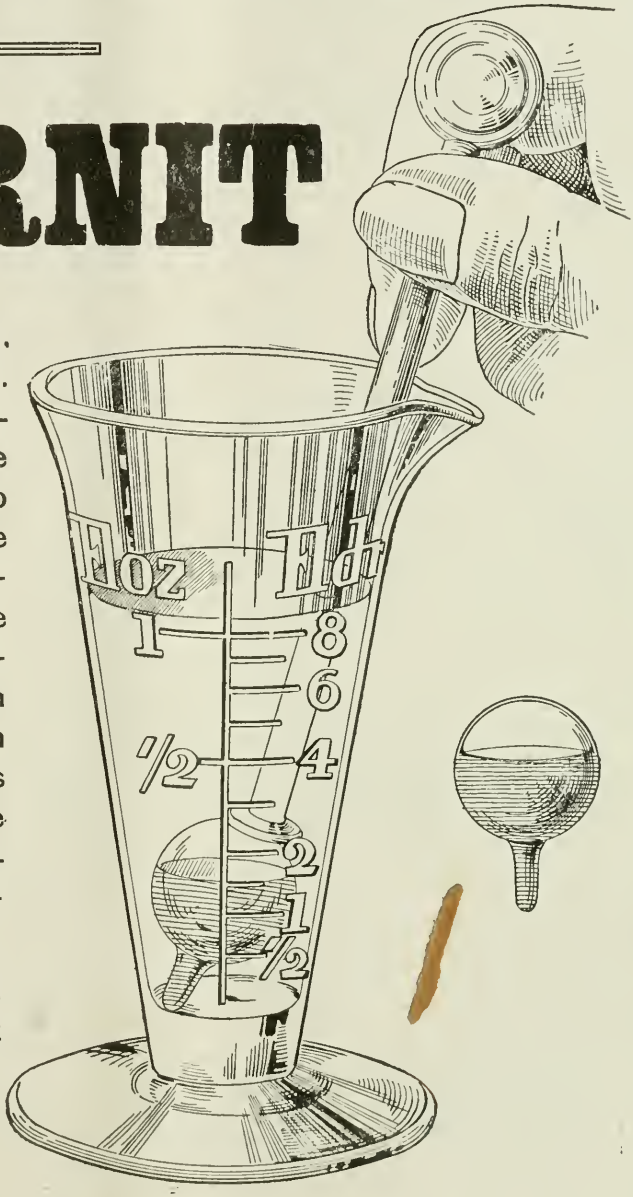

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 314. FEBRUARY 20TH, 1912. Vol. XXVII.

ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, 6th January, 1912.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL YEAR

which has just closed, is generally acknowledged to have been one of the most eventful in the annals of the craft. Such a momentous measure as the National Insurance Bill, by itself, would provide sufficient food for thought to the most energetic pharmacist. As yet the effects of this measure are imperfectly understood. Mr. Lloyd George's proposals monopolised attention for nearly half the year. They called forth the undivided efforts of the craft in all parts of the country in defence of its rights and privileges, and while all that was sought for has not been achieved, the unity of action undoubtedly staved off many proposals which would have been inimical to the pharmacists' interests. Broadly speaking the dispensing of medicines and the supply of poisons under the Act will be in the hands of those legally carrying on the business of chemists and druggists, while the actual work of compounding may be done either by or under the direct supervision of registered pharmacists, or by persons who have had three years' experience as dispensers to medical men or public institutions. Certificated dis-

pensers of the Society of Apothecaries have their rights preserved under the Bill. Medical men, under special circumstances, will be permitted to supply medicines, subject to regulations to be made by the Insurance Commissioners. Unfortunately the attempt to secure pharmaceutical representation on the Advisory and Local Insurance Committees failed, owing to the liberal application of the closure during the debate in the Commons. At present the medical profession is vigorously denouncing the measure, and it is hard to say how it will all work out in practice. The Act cannot come into force before July, 1912, and it will probably not be put into operation earlier than January, 1913, and as no medical benefits accrue until six months after the enforcement of the Act, it may be 18 months before anyone is called upon to dispense medicines under its provisions. In the meantime, pharmacists will have to renew their efforts to secure adequate recompense for their work, and although denied specific representation on the various committees, they may secure a seat in some instances as citizens. The important point gained is the recognition by the Government of the pharmacists' position as the legitimate dispenser of medicine. Efforts are now being made by the Pharmaceutical Society to obtain the appointment by the Insurance Commission of a pharmaceutical expert on the Advisory Committee, and later on similar efforts will be made to secure membership on the local Insurance Committee. The outcome of this movement is now being awaited with interest, as, if successful, it will have an important bearing on the future, particularly in regard to the formulation of the scale of charges for the supply of medicines, etc.

THE SHOPS ACT

which comes into force on 1st May next, will also have a considerable effect on pharmacists. It provides for a weekly half-holiday for chemists' assistants, commencing not later than 1.30 p.m. No assistant is to work more than six consecutive hours without an interval for meals. The occupier of a shop must post a notice on his premises stating the day of the week on which his assistants are not employed after 1.30 p.m. Branch pharmacists having one qualified manager or assistant only will have to be closed one half-day a week, unless a qualified *locum tenens* is employed. According to the Act, the expression "shop assistant" means any person wholly or mainly employed in a shop in connection with the serving of customers or the receipt of orders or the despatch of goods; but shall not include a person so employed if he is the only person regularly employed in the shop, and is a member of the family of the occupier of the shop, maintained by him, and dwelling in his house. A proposal contained in the Bill originally introduced sought to limit the working hours of assistants to 60 per week. This proposal was dropped by the Government in order to lighten the Bill and secure its passage through Parliament this session.

ARSENIC IN BORAX.

At the Birmingham Police Court on 22nd December, the Francis Williams Oil Company, Birmingham, was summoned, under the Food and Drugs Act, for selling borax not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded by the purchaser, the said borax containing arsenic equivalent to 200 parts per million. Counsel for the Health Committee of the Corporation, who prosecuted, said that all borax contained arsenic, which was eliminated by a process of purification. Arsenic was a cumulative poison, and serious consequences would ensue if it was consumed in food over a long period. This was made clear by the standard laid down by the British Pharmacopoeia. The sample was injurious to health and there was a danger that small retailers might sell it to the public as pure borax. Mr. J. F. Liverseege, City Analyst, said that the arsenic present was equivalent to 200 parts per million. Borax should not contain arsenic. Asked how much of the borax in question it would be necessary to take to produce a fatal result, witness said that was a question he could not answer. Arsenic was a very powerful drug, and it was certainly undesirable to have it in substances used for food. Exactly what would be the minimum dose to produce injury he could not say. In this case the article was not of the nature, quality and substance of the article demanded, and he was bound to call it adulterated. The sample might be quite proper for laundry purposes, though it was rather a bad sample even commercially. The point was it should be stated on the label whether the borax was for commercial or medicinal purposes. Borax

was used as a preservative of food, and the standard laid down by the B.P. was that it should give no appreciable reaction on a test for arsenic. Dr. William Sisam, assistant medical officer of health for the city, described arsenic as a cumulative poison, and small doses long continued were injurious to health. The maximum dose in the B.P. was a fifteenth of a grain, and it was dangerous to give as much as this to some people. There had been disagreement as to whether arsenic was a cumulative poison, but a lot of new information had been obtained lately with regard to it. It was a fact that some people could go on taking arsenic in increasing doses without injury, in the same way as people could take opium, but he did not regard this as showing that the effects were not cumulative. He computed, roughly, that a person would have to take 333 grains of the borax in question before they got a fifteenth of a grain of arsenic. Nobody was likely to take so much in a single dose. He had never known an instance of anyone suffering ill-effects from borax, but he had known the cumulative effect of very small quantities of arsenic. He had never known borax to contain so much arsenic as was found in the sample under discussion. He agreed that a person requiring borax for a prescription would not, as a rule, get it from a drysalter. A doctor would naturally go to a wholesale chemist, because he would get better terms.

The Chairman then asked for the B.P., and, having consulted it, retired with his colleague. On their return, Mr. Short said the Bench were of opinion that the witness Pritchard asked for borax, and obtained that substance. They were further of opinion, however, that when borax was required as a drug it should be specifically asked for by the purchaser, and so described on the label by the vendor. The case was therefore dismissed. Counsel said that it would be necessary to take the case to the High Court. George C. James, chemist, Birmingham, was charged with a similar offence. Defendant said he purchased the borax from the previous defendants, and paid the highest price for it. He had no suspicion that it contained any arsenic. He thought he was selling the finest English borax, in accordance with the label he placed on it. It was invoiced to him as "Powdered Borax." The Bench found that the article was sold in a chemist's shop as a drug, labelled "Finest English Borax," and that it was not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded by the purchaser. They therefore imposed a fine of 5s. and costs.

CONCESSIONS IN SPIRIT LICENSES.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the Finance Bill, Mr. Glyn-Jones moved the following new clause on the report stage:—

1. Any manufacturing or wholesale chemist and druggist who requires a licence for the purposes only of selling rectified spirits of not less than 43 degrees above proof, for medicinal purposes, to duly qualified medical practitioners or duly registered pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists, or persons requiring the spirits for use for scientific purposes in any laboratory, and undertakes not to sell spirits otherwise than for those purposes and to those persons, may obtain a licence on payment of a reduced duty of £10.

2. A duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist who requires a licence for the purpose only of selling medicated wines by retail, and undertakes to sell wines of that description only, may obtain a licence on payment of a reduced duty of 10s.

For the purpose of this provision "medicated wine" means any wine for the time being placed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise on a list of wines appearing to the Commissioners to be medicated wines.

3. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise may attach such conditions to any licence granted on payment of a reduced duty under this section as they think expedient for the protection of the revenue.

4. If any person holding a licence granted on payment of a reduced duty under this section sells spirits or wine, as the case may be, in any manner contrary to his undertaking, or to the conditions attached to his licence, he shall be liable in respect of each offence to an Excise penalty of fifty pounds.

The Government accepted the amendment, which was incorporated in the Bill. Mr. Glyn-Jones was fortunate in securing such a ready acceptance of his proposals, which, while not affording all the relief

asked for, will go a long way towards modifying the previous somewhat onerous conditions which pharmacists for several years past have been endeavouring to have ameliorated.

A GENERAL STANDARD FOR VINEGAR.

The Local Government Board has suggested that the following definitions might properly be adopted as a standard for vinegar, viz.:—General Standard: Vinegar is a liquid derived wholly from alcoholic and acetous fermentations; it shall contain not less than four grammes of acetic acid (CH_3COOH) in 100 cubic centimetres of vinegar; it shall not contain arsenic in amounts exceeding 0.0143 milligramme per 100 cubic centimetres of vinegar, nor any sulphuric or other mineral acid, lead, or copper, nor shall it contain any foreign substance or colouring matter except caramel. Malt vinegar is derived wholly from malted barley or wholly from cereals, the starch of which has been saccharified by the diastase of malt. Artificial vinegar. Artificial vinegar is any vinegar, or substitute for vinegar, containing, or derived from any preparation containing, any added acetic acid which is not wholly the product of alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentation. It shall contain not less than four grammes of acetic acid (CH_3COOH) in 100 cubic centimetres of the artificial vinegar. It shall not contain arsenic in amounts exceeding 0.0143 milligramme per 100 cubic centimetres of artificial vinegar, nor any sulphuric or other mineral acid, lead, or copper, nor shall it contain any foreign substance or colouring matter except caramel.

The Board has no power at present to enforce the above standard, but the definition is an official one, and will no doubt have weight in court proceedings. Its pronouncement is a distinct step in advance, and it seems to indicate that during next session of Parliament, the Government intend to deal with the question of thoroughly revising the present Sale of Food and Drugs Act, especially in the direction of giving power to fix definite standards, such as are in operation in many of the Australian States. The Pharmaceutical Society's Council is closely watching events, and will endeavour to obtain some clear pronouncement on the projected Act on the extent to which, if at all, the B.P. is to be regarded as fixing a standard between vendor and purchaser. The vinegar standard has been a difficult question to deal with, and the above suggested solution of the problem should not be without interest to Colonial pharmacists.

GENERAL

New Year Honours.—The Honours list for the New Year, 1912, is of interest to pharmacists, in consequence of His Majesty having conferred the honour of Knighthood upon two leading members of the proprietary medicine trade, who thus become Sir Joseph Beecham and Sir Herbert Parsons respectively. Sir Joseph Beecham is the son of Mr. Thomas Beecham, the founder of the St. Helen's business of Beecham's Pills. He is the present head of the firm, and is also a director of Messrs. A. and F. Pears Ltd., and other undertakings. He has had a useful and lengthy public career, and has always been a generous patron of the Arts. Sir Herbert J. A. Parsons is one of the principals of Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd., proprietors of the well-known medicine "Phosferine." From the first he has been a keen supporter of the Territorial movement, and closely identified as honorary colonel with the 3rd Batallion City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers). His firm has set a fine example of patriotism in always affording its employees ample facilities for undergoing their annual training. Both of the newly-created knights have received a large number of congratulations on the distinction conferred upon them.

John Strange Winter (Mrs. Arthur Stannard), the famous novelist, and the introducer of the well-known series of toilet preparations sold under her *nom de plume*, died during last month. Mrs. Stannard, who was 55 years of age, had been confined to her bed for five months, as the result of a fall when getting out of a lift at Earl's Court Station. The wound never healed, and complications set in, which resulted in her death.

Dr. John Muter, F.R.S., F.I.C., F.C.S., died on December 19th, at Worthing, after a short illness, at the age of 70. He was a son of the late Dr. John D. Muter, of Glasgow, and was known personally to thousands of pharmacists by reason of his connection with the London School of Pharmacy, of which he was the founder and principal. He was a prolific writer, and a

number of books and scientific papers have proceeded from his pen. One of these, "Muter's Analytical Chemistry," is still a standard work. He was editor of "The Analyst" for some time, and was a past president of the Society of Public Analysts. He was also public analyst for a number of municipalities. His genial personality and his capabilities as a teacher will long be remembered. Dr. Muter is survived by a son and two daughters. The former, Mr. A. H. Muter, F.I.C., is a public analyst of repute.

Pennyroyal and Abortion.—At the Kent Winter Assizes, before Mr. Justice Scrutton, Archibald Westropp Weir (30), insurance agent, was indicted on a charge of unlawfully procuring certain poisons, named oil of pennyroyal and other noxious drugs, with intent to procure miscarriage of a certain woman, named Daisy Jeffery, at Tonbridge, between February 8th and September 6th. The second count in the indictment charged him with supplying poison; the third count with inciting her to administer to herself the poison; and the fourth count with unlawfully attempting to administer the pennyroyal, with intent to procure miscarriage. The jury found Weir guilty on all four counts, and accused was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—The Judge, in passing sentence, said:—"Archibald Westropp Weir, I am endeavouring to shut out of my mind in sentencing you the moral character of your act. I have nothing to do with that. The jury have very properly found you guilty on the four counts of, shortly, endeavouring to procure abortion. The Court takes a very serious view of this offence, and if it should become habitual the future of the nation is ruined. In a long series of cases of habitual abortion penal servitude is always inflicted by the judges. I take into account in this case that this is only one case with one girl, and I am willing to take into account that, although it might be that the motive operating you was regard for your own skin and convenience, it is possible that you thought you were doing something to help the girl you had got into trouble. I am not going to send you to penal servitude, but the sentence I pass on you is twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour."

Death from "Salvarsan."—On December 13th, at the Paddington Coroner's Court, Mr. W. Schroder held an inquest with reference to the death of Dorcas Knight Webb (23), a domestic servant formerly at Buckingham Gate, and recently an inmate of the Lock Hospital, Harrow Road. It was stated that the deceased had been given Salvarsan, a new drug, consisting mainly of arsenic. The drug, according to Dr. Moljoki, of the hospital, was now in general use in these institutions.—Dr. B. H. Spilsbury, the well-known pathologist, said he had made a post-morten examination, and found that death was due to arsenical poisoning, which had produced a state of coma; this was due to administration of the Salvarsan. Dr. Moljoli, recalled, said the drug had been administered to a hundred cases in the hospital, and hitherto with very successful results. This was the first death in the hospital from this cause. In all there had been 30,000 cases treated with this drug, and about thirty deaths, the proportion thus being about 1 in 1,000.—The Coroner said this was the first case of its sort in his very large district. Verdict: "Death from misadventure."

Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. celebrated the majority of their London branch on the evening of 1st January, by entertaining at dinner the principal members of their British staffs and a number of foreign representatives, numbering 75 in all. Mr. F. M. Fisk, the European manager, presided. The proceedings were marked with great enthusiasm and a number of toasts were honoured. During the evening a handsome illuminated address, a valuable diamond pin, and a set of gold sleeve-links were presented to Mr. Fisk as a memento of the event. In making the presentation, Mr. Holloway mentioned that the staff of three, which the branch comprised 21 years ago, has now grown to 570, and the increased business in 1911, compared with that of 1910, was greater than the whole year's turnover 13 years ago, while it has quadrupled during the past nine years. Mr. Fisk feelingly responded, and thanked those who had participated in the presentation for their good wishes. He trusted that he would long continue to enjoy their confidence and support.

Sir Joseph Hooker, O.M., died on 10th December at the age of 94 years. He was the greatest botanist of his time, and had a long and varied career, the details of which are known to most pharmacists. Apart from his proficiency in geographical

botany, he was conspicuous in systematic botany by the publication of such volumes as "Genera Plantarum (in collaboration with Bentham), and his "Flora Indica." He was an intimate friend of Darwin, whom he urged to publish a preliminary notice of his "Origin of Species." He succeeded his father as director of the Kew Gardens, and held the post for 20 years. Sir Joseph Hooker received the C.B. in 1869; he was appointed Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1877, and Grand Commander 20 years later. In addition to many honorary degrees he received from the Royal Society, of which he became President in 1872, the Royal medal in 1854, the Copley in 1887, and the Darwin in 1892. He was an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society for more than 30 years.

Imports of Coco Butter.—In the House of Commons on 19th December, Mr. Peto asked what were the imports of coco butter into Great Britain during the years 1890, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1900. Mr. Lloyd George—The imports of coco butter prior to 7th August, 1896, cannot be stated, as coco butter was not then separately distinguished in the accounts. The figures for 1896 (from 7th August), 1897, and 1900 are as follows:—

Year.	lbs.
1896	242,940
1897	1,601,132
1900	1,259,821

Selling Spurious "Peps."—At Bolton, on 9th December, James Gordon, a painter, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences by the sale of spurious "Peps," the well-known bronchial pastilles, and with offences against the Trade Marks Acts. It was stated that when offering the pastiles for sale in penny packets accused produced a genuine advertisement for "Peps." The packets bore the compound word "Pine-Peps," which the prosecution claimed was a colourable imitation of the registered trade mark "Peps." There were no fewer than 35 cases where the man had sold the article to persons in Bolton. The Bench sentenced accused to two months' hard labour.

Carter's Little Liver Pills.—In the Chancery Division on 8th December, Mr. Justice Parker heard a motion on behalf of the Carter Medicine Co., U.S.A., against S. Allen, 73a Butler-street, Manchester, asking for an injunction to restrain the substitution of pills not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, when their goods were asked for. Counsel said the plaintiffs' pills were very popular in poor districts, and instead of the people buying them in boxes they were in the habit of buying them a pennyworth at a time. Plaintiffs sent one of their employees to the defendant's shop. He asked for Carter's Little Liver Pills, but other pills were given to him. Another man was sent to the defendant's shop with a written order for Carter's pills, and he, too, was given a substitute. Defendant subsequently admitted the substitutions. It was most necessary to stop such practices, and he therefore asked for an order in the terms of his notice of motion. The defendant did not appear. His Lordship granted the injunction asked for.

The Drug Club.—The Association which represents the wholesale drug houses of Great Britain held its annual meeting last month, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected:—Mr. W. P. Evans (Evans, Son, Lescher and Webb Ltd.) was chosen to succeed Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S. (Wright, Layman and Umney, Limited, who after three years' service has vacated the Presidential chair; Mr. Chas. A. Hill, B.Sc., F.I.C. (The British Drug Houses, Limited), becomes Vice-President in succession to Mr. W. P. Evans, and Mr. T. Edward Lescher (Evans Sons Lescher and Webb Limited) will take over the duties of the honorary secretaryship on Mr. Hill's election as Vice-President. Following the annual meeting the members dined together at the Piccadilly Hotel, W., under the chairmanship of the new President.

The International Opium Conference, which met at the Hague, adopted resolutions (1) preventing the sending of raw opium to countries where its importation is prohibited; (2) in favour of determining upon marks of identity for consignments for exports of above five kilogrammes; (3) submitting exportation and importation to the agency of designated persons, transmission being regulated by the Postal Union. On the proposal of Germany the restriction of places of entry and exportation may be decreed, provided that commercial conditions are not against it. The Dutch dele-

gation submitted a draft treaty restricting the trade in raw opium exclusively to the Governments of the countries enjoying its production and consumption.

Present-Day Prescribing.—A correspondent in the "Pharmaceutical Journal" has forwarded the following prescription, written by a West-End doctor and handed to him to "dispense":—

℞ Antiphlogistine.
To be applied as directed.
℞ Bynin Amara (Allen and Hanburys).
One desertspoonful in water three times a day before meals.
℞ Angier's Petroleum Emulsion.
A tablespoonful immediately after meals.
Ammon. Brom. .. .. Gr. iii.
℞ Ext. Valer. .. .. Gr. ii.
Cofman's chocolate-coated tablets.
One tablet three times a day as directed.

The patient was charged £2 2s., plus the chemist's charges, and the writer suggests that he could have saved a lot of money by getting a grocer to "dispense" the articles ordered

"Lacto-bacilline."—In the Chancery Division on 21st December, Mr. Justice Joyce refused the application of La Societe Anonyme le Ferment to have the word "Lacto-bacilline" registered as a Trade Mark. He said that the word could not be registered as an invented word. He thought it was a name which for several years past had not inappropriately been used to designate an actual preparation that anyone might make. Such being the case he did not think the word could be registered so as to give the Society a monopoly of its use.

The Value of Disinfectants.—A few years ago Carbolic Acid was recognised as the strongest disinfectant for household and other purposes. Recently gigantic strides have been made in the manufacture of this household necessity, and after long and careful research Messrs. Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd., a leading firm of disinfectant manufacturers, have put on this market two fluids, one to be sold under the registered name of "Hycol," and the other "Hycol Medical." The former is intended for household and general disinfection, and is guaranteed to be from 18-20 times stronger than pure carbolic acid, and the latter 24-26 times stronger than P.C.A. This fluid, which is claimed to be the strongest disinfectant known to the scientific world, is intended for professional use of physicians, surgeons and nurses. The method of determining the strength of these fluids is the Standard British Test, which is now used by most Government institutions to ascertain the germicidal power of disinfectants, and the culture used is a 24 hour pure culture of typhoid bacillus. It is considered the best method known to present day scientists, and has been the means of stopping the sale of many worthless articles, which were sold under attractive names to the unsuspicious householders, who used them in all good faith to destroy germ life (which must exist in every dwelling), thinking they were germicides, whereas they were nothing more or less than deodorants. Disinfectants are to-day a necessity in every home, whether there be good, bad, or no drainage at all, and public health authorities are spending large sums of money each year educating the public in their use and application, but the buyer must be careful to obtain a reliable article, or he will be wasting his time and money. It is an old and well-known remark that the best is always the cheapest. Many of our common ailments are caused by bad sanitation, which in some cases cannot be immediately rectified, or, as is often the case, is not discovered until there is an outbreak of fever in the house, and under these circumstances a disinfectant must be used; it would be much healthier if householders, instead of waiting for trouble to come, protected themselves by using a genuine disinfectant such as Hycol. The truth and importance of the germ theory is fully recognised by the scientific world. Unfortunately a large section of the general public have no idea of the part actually played by the beneficial agency of disinfectants, and it is only within the past year or so that anyone troubled about the ordinary house fly. It was always looked on as a nuisance, but not as a carrier of all sorts of dangerous diseases. Many people are afraid to have disinfectants round the house because of the many deaths which have occurred through people accidentally or otherwise taking them. The manufacturers of Hycol guarantee it to be non-poisonous, and claim it to be less dangerous than other disinfectants on the market.

"SANITAS"

DISINFECTANTS

ALL KINDS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.

THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD. LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy,

Published on the 20th of each Month.

The Organ of Pharmacy in the Australasian Colonies. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. It is issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in

Victoria,	South Australia,
New South Wales,	Tasmania,
New Zealand	Western Australia,
Queensland	Fiji,

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Advertisements, remittances and all business communications to be addressed to The College of Pharmacy, Swanston St., Melbourne.

Communications for the Editorial Department of this Journal must be addressed to The Editor, Swanston St., Melbourne.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

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London—173 Fleet Street.
Sydney—17 Waltham Buildings, 24 Bond Street.
Melbourne—360 Swanston Street.

Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria for 1912 was published as a special supplement to the *Government Gazette* of 15th January. It contains the names of 877 pharmaceutical chemists.

The College Session, 1912.—The lectures for pharmaceutical students for 1912, commenced on Monday, 5th February, when a class of 30 students was present at the first lecture in botany. The lectures in chemistry and practical chemistry (dental course) will commence during the first week in March, and will extend until the end of October. The class meets every Monday from 2.15 to 4.15 p.m. These lectures are recommended by Mr. Craig as an excellent preliminary to the regular College course, and during last year several pharmaceutical students availed themselves of the privilege of attending the class. Lectures in Practical Pharmacy and Materia Medica to third year veterinary students commence early in March.

The Pharmacy Board Election. — An election for two members of the Pharmacy Board, whose seats became vacant by effluxion of time, was held on the 12th of February. It is some years since there has been any opposition to the retiring members, but on this occasion there were three nominations for the two seats. By the regulations to the Medical Act, 1890, Part III., the returning officer must forward by post a voting paper in a printed envelope with his name and address printed thereon to the address of each and every registered pharmaceutical chemist of Victoria and resident in Victoria. The total number of persons entitled to vote was 765, to whom voting papers were posted on February 1. Of this number 490 were returned, and on a count by the returning officer it was found that 414 votes had been properly recorded; 69 were informal through not being signed, 2 were returned as the voters

had died, and 5 were out of the State. There were 275 voting papers not returned. The returning officer made the following return of the votes recorded:—

R. P. Francis	343
A. R. Bailey	339
F. J. Bennell	132

and declared Messrs. Francis and Bailey duly elected.

Registration of Opticians.—The introduction of a Bill providing for the registration of opticians so that no one shall sell spectacles unless competent to test the sight, was asked for on February 15th by a deputation from the Board of Directors of the Australian Natives' Association, which, accompanied by Mr. Lemmon, M.L.A., Chief President, waited on Mr. Murray, the Premier. Mr. M. M. Phillips put the case for the Board. Mr. Murray said that he recognised that there were opticians and opticians, but surely a person was foolish if he took spectacles that did not suit him. Mr. Phillips said that fools had to be protected against themselves. Some men accustomed to test sight and sell glasses found cases that were beyond them, and, when conscientious, presumably sent them to an oculist. In a tone of apparent concern Mr. Murray interjected, "If you get into the oculist's hands you may never get out of them." That, Mr. Phillips replied, had not been his experience. "You must have had some imaginary complaint," remarked the Premier. In the course of further discussion, Mr. Murray said that a member of the Legislative Council had told him that he had been to all the best men in Melbourne, but had never found one to suit him with glasses till he went to an optician in Warrnambool. What was to be the test of fitness. He could only promise consideration. If the sight of the people were really in danger under the present system some action would have to be taken.

Imperial Reciprocity.—In connection with the proposed new bye-law recognising Colonial Diplomas, a special meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on January 10th at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London. The President (Mr. C. B. Allen) occupied the chair, and said that he was very pleased to preside at such a meeting. The question of providing a basis for an equitable interchange of pharmaceutical certificates of qualification within the Empire had been before the Council for many years past, but had unfortunately never received the seal of legislative approval. So far back as 1898 the Colonial Office interested itself in the question, and had since lent its influence and assistance in aiding the Council to find the solution which the present proposed bye-law represented. The President then read the details of the suggested bases of reciprocity. These were published in the January issue of the Journal. He added that these had been drawn up after considerable discussion, not only by members of the Council, because the Society had had the opportunity of conferring with two or three colonial presidents, who had been of very valuable assistance, and who had practically agreed to the regulations which he had just read. The regulations had been framed individually; there was no collective scheme in regard to admitting persons to registration—each application would be dealt with individually on its merits. So far as Great Britain was concerned, the Register was, and would be, safely guarded. He proposed that the bye-law, read a first time at the November Council meeting, and read for the second at the December Council meeting, and the third time at the January meeting, be now approved. (The text of the bye-law was published in the December issue of the journal.) Mr. J. F. Harrington said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion, which on being put to the meeting, was unanimously adopted. The President said that it only remained now for the Privy Council to give its approval to the bye-law.

The following article dealing with the subject appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of January 13th, 1912:—

Reciprocity with the Colonies.

The special general meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which took place on Wednesday this week, unanimously confirmed and approved the proposed new bye-law empowering the Council to enter into reciprocal agreements with colonial pharmaceutical authorities. When the bye-law shall have been confirmed by the Privy Council according to statute, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society will have the power, which it has long desired to have, to admit qualified colonial pharmacists to the British Register of Chemists and

Druggists without examination. The new bye-law, as readers are aware, was drafted in pursuance of section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, prior to the coming into force of which Act our Council was not in a position to enter into agreements of the kind for which it is now proposed to make provision. Those who remember the numerous attempts at legislation made by the Council hardly need to be told that a reciprocity clause was embodied in many of those Bills which received such scant support in the House of Commons. In 1898, however, as the President reminded the meeting on Wednesday, the Colonial Office evinced an interest in the question, and supported the Council in its efforts to obtain those powers which were sanctioned ten years later. The conditions issued by the Council to the various colonies through the Colonial Office, as a suitable basis on which the interchange of qualification could be arranged, were explained at the meeting, and require little or no elaboration here. The standard of pharmaceutical education in the colonies has been raised in recent years to a very satisfactory level, and, broadly speaking, there are likely to be very few applicants for registration from, say, Australia and Canada, who will be unable to comply with those conditions; for apprenticeship, a preliminary examination, systematic study, and examination are conditions which precede pharmaceutical registration in both these great and progressive countries. The confirmation of the bye-law will no doubt lead to the removal of a difficulty which has hitherto stood in the way of pharmaceutical emigrants to Canada, where the Pharmacy Boards, or at least some of them, have refused to accept the British diploma for registration in lieu of examination on the ground that Canadian diplomas are not accepted in this country. An illustration of the attitude likely to be taken up in the Dominion is afforded by the letter from one of the Boards, which was read at this month's meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. This letter, at the same time, incidentally, draws attention to the fact that the Irish Society has no power to admit Canadian pharmacists to the privileges of registration, and, further, that the interchange of certificates between Great Britain and Ireland is not at present possible. That under the new conditions there will be a "rush" of pharmacists to the Dominion is not likely, but the establishment of the principle of reciprocity means the removal of a disability under which pharmacists who have left the Old Country for the new have hitherto laboured. On a former occasion it has been pointed out in these columns that there are two opinions concerning prospects in Canada. On the one hand, many people hold that it is over advertised, while others believe that it cannot be too well advertised. Putting the population of British North America at seven millions and the area at three and a half million square miles, it will be seen that, with an area nearly as large as Europe, there is a population something like that of London. The people are thus widely scattered, and the nature of the work of new settlers does not directly tend towards the formation of towns. People who speak from experience tell us that in the large cities competition is almost as keen as it is here, and they advise English pharmacists who intend to start in business to avoid the big centres. For one who has it in mind to try his fortunes in the Dominion the better course would be to take an engagement as an assistant, so that he may have an opportunity of spying out the land before investing his capital. An English pharmacist who has been in business in the West for some time, in a contribution to the journal some two or three years ago, expressed the opinion that new arrivals in the Canadian West would do well to obtain employment first of all by hiring out with a farmer for twelve months. During that time they would certainly have a chance of getting acquainted with the different ways of the country—of rubbing off some of the old civilisation and acquiring some of the new. The position of English pharmaceutical settlers in Australia will not be affected by any change consequent upon the operation in this country of the proposed new bye-law; in all the Australasian States the British qualifying certificate is at present accepted for registration in lieu of examination, and it is satisfactory to know that shortly our own Society will have an opportunity of acknowledging in a useful way the courtesies which the Australasian Boards have always extended to pharmacists from the Old Country.

English Text-Book, Preliminary Examination.—The text-book in English for the September and December, 1912, Preliminary Examination will be: — "A Victorian Anthology for Schools," by M. P. Hansen. The portions to be memorised are:—*Tennyson*: Three songs, and Crossing the Bar. *Browning*: Prospice. *Kipling*: Flag of England. *Henley*: England. *Newbolt*: Clifton Castle. *Cuthbertson*: Sunrise.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on February 14th.

Returning Officer's Report.—The Registrar laid on the table the report received by him from the Returning Officer, announcing the result of the election held before him on the 12th February, and declaring Messrs. R. P. Francis and A. R. Bailey to be duly elected members of the Board.

The following members were present:—Mr. Lacey (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Farmer, Francis, Strutt and Towl. The President congratulated the newly-elected members, Messrs. Francis and Bailey.

On the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, the office of President and Treasurer became vacant by effluxion of time, and the President left the chair, to which Mr. Strutt was voted.

Election of President.—Mr. Francis said that he had much pleasure in moving the re-election of Mr. Lacey as President for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bailey, and carried. Mr. Lacey then resumed the chair, and thanked the members of the Board for re-electing him President.

Election of Treasurer.—On the motion of Mr. Strutt, seconded by Mr. Lacey, Mr. R. P. Francis was re-elected honorary treasurer for the ensuing year.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from Dr. A. E. Ffrost, Bendigo, asking if a chemist in the district named, J. W. Fraser, had written concerning his qualifications, and had since been telling his clients not to consult him, as he was not a proper doctor, and only held the title by courtesy. He asked whether any letter had been sent to Mr. Fraser to this effect. A reply was sent, stating that there was no record in the office of any communication being sent to Mr. Fraser in reference to his (Dr. Ffrost's) qualification as a medical practitioner.

G. R. Douglas, Quambatook, wrote, asking if there was any restriction as to the quantity of poison which the holder of a certificate under the Poisons Act could sell, and if any particular poison was restricted from sale. A reply was sent, that there was no restriction as to the quantity of poison which could be sold, but that under the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act restrictions were imposed on the sale of opium in any form, which, although not suitable for smoking, might be rendered suitable, and that any opium so held or sold, no matter for what purpose, required to be accounted for to the police.

C. A. Hunt, Mansfield, applied for a licence to sell poisons and patent medicines. He was informed that not being resident four miles from a registered chemist, a certificate could not be granted to him.

The Sea Lake Farmers' Co-operative Association applied for a permit to be allowed to sell strychnine for the destruction of rabbits. Informed that as there was a chemist in the district no certificate could be granted, but that if the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act were applied to, he would be able to indicate in what manner strychnine might be obtained for the destruction of vermin.

F. A. Guenther, Numurkah, drawing attention to an advertisement in the "Numurkah Standard" of a chinaman named Yon Woh, who described himself as a Chinese chemist and herbalist, and asking whether the assumption of the title "Chemist" was not a breach of the Medical Act. In reference to this letter, inquiries were made, and it was found that the person referred to travelled about the country announcing that he might be consulted at various places. After consideration the matter was referred for legal opinion.

A communication was referred by the chairman of the Public Health Department from George C. Arnold, asking for assistance in getting rid of the antedeluvian practice adopted by chemists and others—which was unnecessary and harmful—of putting sealing wax on the top of corks, as when the cork was removed from the bottle the wax crumbled and fell into the bottle in minute particles. He stated that he had occasion to use a throat spray, and found in more than one instance small pieces of

sealing wax in the spray. It was resolved to forward a reply stating that it was not by any means a general practice on the part of chemists to place wax on the top of corks fitted in bottles containing any preparation which might be affected in the manner described, and that the Board had no power to do anything, beyond drawing attention to the matter.

A number of letters were received in connection with the sale of poisonous preparations for the destruction of rabbits, and in the case of a letter forwarded by W. W. Moore and Sons to the Chief Secretary, asking if they required a licence for the sale of "Toxa" rabbit poison, which was referred to the Board, the following reply was sent:—

"In reference to the letter of Messrs. W. W. Moore and Sons, Rochester, as to the legality of the sale by them of a preparation for the destruction of rabbits known as 'Toxa,' the Poisons Act 1905, No. 1986, section 4, provides that the Poisons Act shall not apply to the sale of poisoned material for the destruction of vermin (within the meaning of the Vermin Destruction Act 1890)—rabbits are vermin under the Act—provided that, if the preparation contain any poison specified in the 1st part of the 2nd Schedule to the Poisons Act 1890, it shall not be sold to any person who is under the age of 18 years of age, or who is unknown to the vendor, unless the sale be made in the presence of some witness who is known to the vendor and to whom the purchaser is known, and unless such witness and such purchaser sign their respective names and add their respective places of abode to the required entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, before the delivery of the material or article to the purchaser; and no material or article containing poison (Toxa is a preparation of strychnine) shall be sold or delivered unless the immediate container be labelled with the word 'Poison,' together with the name and address of the seller thereof. If Messrs. W. W. Moore and Sons comply with these conditions they are legally entitled to sell 'Toxa' without any permit or licence."

Messrs. Hawkes Bros., Geelong, forwarded a similar letter, to which this reply was also sent. They were further informed that Daisy Fly Killer was subject to all the restrictions of the Poisons Act.

Evan James, 54 Greville-street, Prahran, bringing under notice certain alleged irregularities which he said existed in connection with the Singleton Medical Mission, Collingwood. The letter was received.

D. A. Simpson, Loch, complaining of the rate charged by storekeepers and others for "Toxa," and asking if any permit had been given to sell at reduced rates. Informed that the matter was purely a commercial one, with which the Board could not deal.

Registrar Pharmacy Board of New South Wales telegraphed, asking if R. N. Nadwell, East Prahran, was registered as a chemist in Victoria. A reply was sent, stating that no such person was known or registered.

An application was received from the executor of the late Mr. A. O. Legge, Sydney-road, Brunswick, applying for permission to continue the business under the management of Mr. A. J. E. Richards. Permission was granted for twelve months.

Mrs. T. F. Blackburn, Nhill, applied for a permit to continue the business of her late husband under the management of Mr. A. C. Fricke, who was a duly registered chemist. Granted for twelve months.

Reciprocity with Great Britain.—Letters were received from Mr. E. Mayhew, registrar of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia; Mr. J. H. Young, Pharmacy Board of South Australia, and Mr. A. Forster, Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, in reference to the communication received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain concerning certain suggestions which had been made for the recognition of colonial certificates. To these communications a reply was sent, stating that the Board at one time were of opinion that it would be desirable to make a joint reply to the suggestions, but on consideration it was thought that nothing would be gained by this, as the law as it at present existed in Victoria compelled the recognition of certificates granted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and it would therefore be superfluous to impose any conditions under which such certificates could be received. The suggestions made by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain seemed to cover the curriculum in operation in most of the States, and it was assumed that when the replies were dealt with, each State would have to furnish the particulars of its curriculum and course of

education. The Board considered that the suggestions covered all the essential points, but assumed that no registration could take place, either in Great Britain or the Australian States, unless the applicant was within the jurisdiction of the State in which he sought registration, and that the certicate granted by the various Boards would be, on identification, sufficient authority for registration.

Laudanum and the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act.—At the last meeting of the Board, a communication was received from Mr. P. H. Devenish, Katamatite, stating that he was the holder of a certificate under the Poisons Act, and drawing attention to a hardship which he thought existed under the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act, which prevented him from selling laudanum for veterinary purposes. A reply was sent, stating that the holder of a certificate under the Poisons Act was within his rights in supplying laudanum for veterinary purposes, provided that the conditions prescribed under the Poisons Act were complied with. Upon receipt of this letter Mr. Devenish wrote to Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., asking to be supplied with 1 lb. of laudanum. In reply to this letter, Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., informed Mr. Devenish that as laudanum was in their opinion opium, which although not in a form suitable for smoking, might be rendered suitable, they could not supply him unless he held a permit from the Chief Secretary under the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act. At the same time Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. forwarded a letter to the Chief Secretary, expressing their opinion that landanum was opium within the meaning of the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act, and stating that they disagreed with the opinion of the Board, and asked for his decision in the matter. The Chief Secretary referred the matter to the Board, who, after consideration, furnished the following minute:—"The question raised in the attached file has been considered by the Board, and on the statements submitted the Board is of opinion that as a matter of fact landanum is not opium within the definition of section 6 of the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act.

As to the legal aspect, it may be pointed out that if laudanum was classed as opium under section 6 of the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act it would render it necessary for every person who purchased it, either in wholesale or retail quantities, to obtain a permit to have it in his possession.

Laudanum is specifically scheduled as a poison in part 2 of the Poisons Act, and can only legally be sold by duly qualified pharmaceutical chemists, or persons holding licenses to sell poisons; and the Board respectfully submit under these circumstances that the necessary safeguard is provided, both as to its sale and custody, and that to further restrict it under the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act would be both unworkable and unnecessary."

The Chief Secretary, on receipt of this minute, informed Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., that he concurred in the opinion given that laudanum was not opium within the meaning of the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants having furnished the necessary statutory declarations, were registered:—Alfred Charles Fricke, Nhill, certificate from the Pharmacy Board of South Australia; Albert James Ellis Richards, 12 Egerton-road, Malvern, certificate Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—The following apprentices' indentures were registered:—Hilda Charlotte Groening to Mr. F. A. Groening, Newport; Bernard Arthur Brent to Mr. A. R. Brent, Horsham; Alan Murray Jones to Mr. J. A. Jones, Caulfield.

Recognition of the College of Pharmacy.—It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Strutt, that the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, be recognised for the year 1912, in accordance with section 88 of the Medical Act 1890, Part III.

Erasure of Names.—The names of the following deceased persons were erased from the Pharmaceutical Register:—Charles Frederick Montague Parker, Pascoe Vale, Essendon; Arthur Owsley Legge, 115 Sydney-road, Brunswick.

The questions for the March examinations were discussed and agreed to. Mr. Bailey undertook to take the place of Mr. Bennell, in Division II. (Oral Materia Medica) of the Final Examination.

The statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1911 was received from the auditors with their certificate.

Reports were received from the police in connection with deaths from poison where inquests were held, were read and minuted.

The Board then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on February 7th. Present:—Mr. Pickford (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Church, Francis, Owen, Rankin, Strutt, and Taylor. Mr. A. L. Tilly, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, was present as a visitor.

Correspondence was read and minuted from Dr. Barrett, Mr. Gilbert and Mr. J. T. Brinsmead.

Mr. R. C. Cowley, Brisbane, wrote, stating that he had addressed letters to the secretaries of the different branches of the British Medical Association in the Commonwealth and New Zealand drawing attention to the A.P.F. and sending copies.

The Society's Analyst.—A report was received from Mr. A. H. Koch, the analyst to the Society, intimating that the number of analyses carried out by him since his appointment three months ago totalled six, and that five of these were received in November and one in December. Nothing had been submitted during the month of January. Mr. Koch added that the apparent apathetic spirit of members was under the circumstances remarkable, though not wholly surprising considering the novelty of the appointment. He felt sure that the recent distribution of the circular drawing attention to the terms under which analyses could be made would materially increase the number of samples, and he asked that his appointment might be confirmed under existing conditions for a further period. Mr. Owen expressed the opinion that Mr. Koch's report showed that the scheme had been a failure, and he said that the appointment should not be continued. There could be no possible justification for the plea that the matter was not known, as a special circular had been sent to every member of the Society, and under these circumstances he considered that the matter should be allowed to lapse. After other members of the Council had expressed their opinion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Church, that Mr. Koch's appointment be renewed for a further term of three months.

The Dispensing of Medicines after Hours.—Some doubt appeared to exist in understanding the exact meaning of the new regulation, which required metropolitan chemists' shops to close at 8 p.m. The Chief Inspector of Factories, in a minute dealing with the subject, explained that the early closing rule applied only to that portion of a chemist's shop which was a shop within the meaning of the Act—that was to say, the part in which drugs in their ordinary state, patent medicines, hair washes, etc., and other articles which chemists stocked, were sold. If any of these articles were exhibited for sale, offered for sale, or sold, after the statutory closing hours, there was an offence against the law. On the other hand, a doctor's prescription which was made up of various drugs, and which, when compounded, was different from any other article exhibited for sale in a chemist's shop, could be sold at any hour, so long as the shop was not kept open within the meaning of the Act. There was nothing to prevent a chemist from dispensing medicines after hours, though he must keep his shop closed while he did so. This statement had been brought under the notice of the committees of the different Friendly Society dispensaries, who had hitherto strictly complied with the regulation and closed at 8 p.m. The opinion given to the Factories Department by the Crown Solicitor was that a dispensary which did not carry on business was not a shop within the meaning of the Shops and Factories Act. It was reported that the dispensary committee were now being urged by the members to make provision in accordance with the Chief Inspector's minute on the subject, for dispensing prescriptions after the ordinary closing hours. As to the question of urgency, the Chief Inspector held that it was impossible to determine what was an urgent prescription, and that under the law as it at present stood, any prescription could be dispensed after 8 p.m. After some discussion, the Council decided not to take any steps in the matter.

It was reported that during the month two circulars had been sent to every member of the Society—one in connection with the A.P.F., and the other in reference to the Society's analyst.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—Mr. Arthur B. Rundle, Murphy-street, Wangaratta; and Mr. Max Landmann, 440 Burwood-road, Auburn.

Chemist-Optician's Class.—Correspondence from the medical men practising as oculists was laid on the table, and was referred to the Education Committee for report.

The Annual Meeting.—The date of the annual meeting was fixed for Thursday, March 14th, and it was resolved that the usual conversazione, at which the medals and prizes for the year would be distributed, be held in the evening.

Special Meeting.—It was resolved that a special general meeting be called on the day of the annual meeting to deal with the amendment of the Articles of Association to provide for voting by post, and the President undertook to confer with the Society's solicitor with a view of the regulation being drafted.

Retiring Members of the Council.—It was reported that the retiring members of the Council were Messrs. Cossar, Imes, Owen, and Taylor.

The statements of receipts and expenditure for the year 1911 were received back from the auditors, with a certificate as to their correctness.

The Council then adjourned.

Fifty-Fifth Annual Report of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, 1911.

The Council have the honour to present the following report for the year 1911:—

The 54th annual meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy on the 22nd March, 1911, when the report and statements of receipts and expenditure for the year 1910 were received and adopted.

Retiring Members of the Council and Auditors.—Messrs. E. T. Church, G. W. Francis, J. C. Pickford, and S. S. Strutt retired by effluxion of time and were duly elected without opposition. Messrs. Strangward and Woodward were also re-elected auditors.

Election of Office Bearers. — At the meeting of the Council held on April 5th, 1911, Mr. J. C. Pickford was elected President, Mr. Geo. W. Francis Vice-President, Mr. E. G. Owen, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. E. T. Church Hon. Librarian.

Business Committee. — Messrs. Bailey, Church, and Rankin.

Educational Committee.—Messrs. Cossar and Champion.

Finance Committee.—Messrs. Rankin and Taylor.

Mr. Samuel Baird was re-appointed returning officer.

College of Pharmacy.—The following reappointments on the teaching staff for 1911 were made:—Lecturer on chemistry and practical chemistry and director of the chemical laboratory, Mr. Andrew W. Craig, M.A.; lecturer on botany, Mr. Sidney Plowman; lecturer on Materia Medica and pharmacy, Mr. T. E. Turner. In consequence of an alteration in the Medical curriculum, there was no class this year in pharmacy to medical students of the Melbourne University. Lecturer to Veterinary students, Dr. Allen Robertson, M.D.; demonstrator and assistant, Mr. C. Tonkin.

The Course of Lectures for the year commenced on February 6th. Thirty-six students entered for the Pharmacy Class, six dental students, six veterinary students, and forty-four persons attended outside the ordinary classes, making a total of 110. Several of the students came from the other States.

The Examinations for the College Certificates were held in June and December; 72 students presented themselves, and thirty-six passed. The Board of Examiners were Mr. David Avery, B.Sc., Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., the Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A., and Dr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D., Ch.M. In addition to the examinations for the College certificate, the following examinations were held at the College during the year:—Preliminary, 91; final, 29; dental, 24; veterinary, 6, making a total of 150 who attended at the various examinations during the year 1911.

College Class Prizes, 1911. —The following were the awards:—

Chemistry.—
Silver Medal—Mr. William Mercer.
Bronze Medal—Mr. Ebenezer C. McClelland.
Certificate of Honour—Miss Arundel Sheridan.
Lecturer's Prize—Mr. William Mercer.

Botany.—
Silver Medal—Miss Lilian B. Knipe.
Bronze Medal—Mr. Ebenezer C. McClelland.
Certificate of Honour—Miss Arundel Sheridan.
Lecturer's Prize—Miss Arundel Sheridan.

Materia Medica.—
Silver Medal—Mr. Ebenezer C. McClelland.
Bronze Medal—Mr. William Mercer.
Certificate of Honour—Mr. A. Shaw.
Lecturer's Prize—Mr. William Mercer.

The Gold Medals.—
No students obtained the required average of 75 per cent. for the Gold Medal and the President's Pharmacy Prize.

C. R. Blackett Memorial Prize (for the best Herbarium).—There were no entries for this competition.

The Lecturers' Reports for 1911, which were received at the close of the year, dealt with the work undertaken at the College, and were published in full in the December number of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Representative on the Faculty of Medicine. — Dr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D., was appointed for the year 1911 as the representative of the College of Pharmacy on the Faculty of Medicine of the Melbourne University.

A Course of Lectures on "The Chemistry of Synthetic Drugs" was delivered at the College of Pharmacy by Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., at which there was an attendance of 80 persons. The four lectures were followed with great interest by those present. Mr. T. E. Turner also gave a lecture on "Pure Drugs," at which there was a large and appreciative audience.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference. —The meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, which was held in Sydney in January, 1911, was attended by the delegates from Victoria, Messrs. Bailey, Rankin and Shillinglaw. A report of the matters dealt with at the Conference was presented to the Society at the February meeting of the Council. A large proportion of the time was devoted to the consideration of the report of the Formulary Committee, which, after careful revision, was agreed to, and an editorial committee was appointed to control the publication of the work. During the Conference, many interesting papers were read and discussed, and, taken altogether, the result of the meeting must be considered as satisfactory, as it brought together a large number of pharmacists from all parts of the Commonwealth.

Resignation of Mr. A. E. Hughes.—Mr. A. E. Hughes, who for some years past had been a member of the Council, owing to failing health tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regret, a unanimous vote of thanks being passed for his valuable services during the time he had been a member of the Council. Mr. C. G. Imes, South Melbourne, was appointed to fill the vacant seat on the Council.

Veterinary Students' Class.—The third year veterinary students of the Melbourne University again attended the College for lectures in Practical Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Dr. Allen W. Robertson being appointed lecturer for the year.

Alteration of Articles of Association.—An extraordinary meeting of members was held on March 22, for the purpose of considering the amendment of the Articles of Association, providing for the return of the certificate of membership, election of Life Members, and voting by proxy. After discussion the amendments were passed in globo. At the meeting held on April 10 to confirm the special resolutions the amendment referring to voting by proxy was rejected.

Abolition of the Duty on Rectified Spirits. —During the year the Friendly Societies approached the Minister of Customs with a view of obtaining the abolition of the duty on rectified spirits used in Friendly Society dispensaries for medicinal purposes. The various Pharmaceutical Societies in the Commonwealth addressed a communication to the Council asking that the injustice which such a proposal would inflict on registered pharmaceutical chemists and public hospitals might be brought under the notice of the Minister of Customs. Steps were at once taken to place the facts of the case before the Minister, who, after consideration, intimated that it was found that no power existed under the Spirits Act to grant the request of the Friendly Societies without

fresh legislation. Under these circumstances no further action could be taken.

The Class in First-Aid.—An attempt was made during the year to establish a class in First-Aid at the College, but although notice was sent inviting members to join, a sufficient number of entries was not obtained to enable the class to be formed, and it therefore lapsed.

Early Closing.—The efforts of Messrs. Rankin and Church in connection with early closing resulted in the presentation of a petition signed by a majority of pharmacists in the metropolitan area to close at 8 p.m., and a regulation was issued by the Minister of Labour on July 1, 1911, on and after which date closing at 8 p.m. was brought into operation, and has since been found to work satisfactorily.

Resignation of Mr. McAlpine.—Mr. D. McAlpine, having been appointed by the Federal Government to an important position, tendered his resignation as lecturer in Botany. Mr. McAlpine's connection with the College extended over a period of 25 years, and while expressing gratification at the honour conferred on him, general regret was felt at the College losing so able and enthusiastic a lecturer. As a mark of appreciation, the students inaugurated a social meeting, at which a presentation was made by the past and present students of the College, and advantage was taken by the Council at this meeting to present Mr. McAlpine with a silver service in recognition of the high appreciation in which he was held. The vacancy caused by Mr. McAlpine's resignation was filled by the appointment of Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S.

Analysis of Drugs under Pure Food Act.—In July last a suggestion was made that samples of drugs and chemicals should be collected for analysis with a view of ascertaining whether they came up to the required standard under the Pure Food Act. The president of the Society undertook to collect a number of samples, and these were submitted to Mr. Craig for examination and report. A report was furnished to the Council on October 4, the result of the analyses showing a decidedly high standard in the various articles examined, and that where errors occurred it was more from carelessness than from any wilful attempt to deceive. The outcome of this work led to the consideration of the desirability of appointing an analyst to the Society, and negotiations were entered into with Mr. Albert H. Koch to undertake analyses for members of the Society. Mr. Koch was subsequently appointed analyst, and an intimation was sent to members of the Society, outlining the conditions under which he was prepared to carry out the work and furnish analyses and reports, and appear in support of any such analyses should legal proceedings be taken. This arrangement still continues in force, and it is hoped that it will prove of advantage to members of the Society in affording them facilities for a ready and economical means of obtaining analyses of articles affected by the Pure Food Act.

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary was made available early in November, and distributed to the various States. It is now receiving local attention in connection with the medical profession, communications having been addressed to the various medical societies asking them to assist in furthering the objects sought to be obtained by the publication of the formulary.

Honour Boards.—It has been decided to have Honour Boards erected in the College, setting out the names of past presidents of the Society since its inception, and a list of the Honour Students who have obtained the Gold Medal of the College of Pharmacy.

Class in Optics.—An attempt was made during the year to establish a class for Chemist-Opticians, and the matter was placed before several of the leading members of the medical profession practising as oculists, with a view of obtaining their approval of the syllabus of instruction which it was proposed to adopt. Later on an intimation was received that at a meeting of these gentlemen it had been decided that while they were favourable to the establishment of a class they thought it undesirable to take any active part in its formation, and that if such a class were established it should not include the surgical portion of the work.

Obituary.—The list of deaths recorded during the year contains the names of some of the oldest and most esteemed members of the Society—Mr. J. B. French, one of the founders and a continuous member for 52 years; Mr. W. H. Malyon, Ballarat, Mr. John Lay, Eaglehawk, Mr. John David-

son, Bundaberg, Queensland, and Mr. T. F. Blackburn, Nhill, all members of over 30 years' standing.

The Members' List shows a hopeful increase, thirty-two new members having been elected during 1911. A gratifying feature is that a large percentage of the new members are those who have recently qualified as pharmacists.

Investment of Funds.—During the year the sum of £200 has been invested in a trust account for building purposes.

The Benevolent Fund.—There have been only two small calls on the fund during the year, and the balance to the credit of the fund now stands at £484 17s. 7d.

Attendance at Council Meetings.—There have been twelve meetings of the council and two special general meetings during the year, at which the attendance was as follows:—Messrs. A. R. Bailey, 14; E. T. Church, 11; D. A. Cossar, 12; J Champion, 9; G. Francis, 10; C. G. Imes (elected Feb., 1911), 8; W. C. Kernot (Geelong) 8; E. G. Owen, 13; J. C. Pickford, 14; D. Rankin, 12; S. Strutt, 5; H. B. Taylor, 11; Shillinglaw, 13.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting.—In accordance with the provisions of the 26th section of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the annual meeting of the Society will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Thursday, 14th March, 1912, at 11 a.m., at which the annual report and financial statements for the year will be presented for adoption.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

1st January to 31st December, 1911.

1911.		1911.	
To Balance	£148 10 0	By Auditors' Fees	£4 4 0
,, Members' Subscriptions	281 6 6	,, Law Charges	19 3 6
,, Rent	30 0 0	,, Entertainment Account	23 17 8
		,, Advertising	2 13 0
		,, Journal of Pharmacy	65 0 0
		,, Books, Stationery and Printing	29 7 5
		,, Railway Fares	4 16 9
		,, Salaries	75 0 0
		,, Gas, Water, and Fuel	8 10 0
		,, Aust. Pharmaceutical Formulary	28 15 0
		,, Wages	84 15 0
		,, Stamps, Exchange, Petty Cash	20 10 8
		,, Telephone	2 3 6
		,, Aust. Pharmaceutical Conference... ...	13 11 0
		,, Insurance	3 0 0
		,, Balance	68 9 0
	£459 16 6		£459 16 6

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

1st January to 31st December, 1911.

1911.		1911.	
To Balance	£92 15 7	By Auditors' Fees	4 4 0
,, Students' Fees	764 8 0	,, Examiners' Fees	86 12 6
,, Government Grant	500 0 0	,, Building Trust Fund	200 0 0
,, Examination Fees	127 1 0	,, Salaries	786 0 0
		,, Gas, Water, &c.	8 13 9
		,, Wages	176 0 0
		,, Apparatus, Conversazione, &c.	103 2 1
		,, Stamps and Exchange	9 3 0
		,, Telephone	2 0 0
		,, Insurance	2 12 5
		,, Building, Repairs, &c.	51 19 10
		,, Books, Printing, &c.	10 15 0
		,, Balance	43 2 0
	£1,484 4 7		£1,484 4 7

Balance Sheet of the Benevolent Fund Account of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

1st January to 31st December, 1911.

To Balance Savings Bank		£226 10 1	By Donations from Fund		£6 1 0
,, Deposit Receipts—			,, Deposit Receipts—		
National Bank ..	£100 0 0		National Bank ...	£100 0 0	
Colonial Bank ...	... 150 0 0		Colonial Bank ...	... 150 0 0	
		250 0 0			250 0 0
,, Interest on Deposit Receipts	£8 0 0		,, Balance Savings Bank		234 17 7
,, ,, Savings Bank ...	6 8 6				
		14 8 6			
		£490 18 7			£490 18 7

Building Trust Account.

To Deposit Receipts— Colonial Bank	£250	0	0	By Deposit Receipts— Colonial Bank	£250	0	0
,, ,, ...	200	0	0	,, ,, ...	200	0	0
,, Interest ,, ...	7	10	0	,, Savings Bank Balance	7	10	0
	£457	10	0		£457	10	0

Audited and found correct.

THOS. WOODWARD, F.C.P.A. } AUDITORS.
W. O. STRANGWARD, F.I.A.V. }

Melbourne, *January 30th*, 1912.

EDWD. G. OWEN, HON. TREASURER.

DENTAL

Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting was held on the 26th January, 1912.

In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by Mr. Iliffe.

Registration of a Medical Practitioner as a Dentist.—Dr. Alexander Cook, of Rupanyup, a legally qualified medical practitioner, applied for registration as a dentist, under the provisions of Section 11 of the Dentists Act, 1910. The application was approved.

Registration of Licentiate of Dental Surgery as a Dentist.—Mr. Otto Bayer, L.D.S., Victoria, applied for registration as a dentist. The application was approved.

Supplementary Examinations.—The date of commencing the examinations for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th years for the Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and for the *sine curriculo* examinations, was fixed for the 19th of February, 1912. All the necessary arrangements were completed for holding the examinations.

Forthcoming Elections.—Mr. F. A. Down was appointed returning officer for the purpose of holding the election in the month of February, 1912, of three members of the Dental Board, to fill vacancies caused by the retirement through effluxion of time of Mr. J. Iliffe, Mr. A. L. Elvins, and Mr. A. R. Clarke.

The Dental Board Election.—The election of three members of the Dental Board who retire by effluxion of time, will be held on the 28th February, 1912. The retiring members are Messrs. A. R. Clarke, A. L. Elvins and John Iliffe. Mr. Clarke is not a candidate for re-election. The following nominations have been lodged with the returning officer, Mr. F. A. Down: Chas. E. Allen, A. L. Elvins, J. Iliffe, James M. Lewis, Edward H. Muir, E. B. Nicholls, Geo. E. P. Philpot, and J. T. Tunnock.

Mr. Alec Lindsay Elvins, who is one of the retiring members of the Dental Board, is a candidate for re-election. During the time Mr. Elvins has been a member of the Board he has rendered valuable service to dentistry, which will no doubt be recognised when the voting takes place. Mr. F. A. Down is the returning officer, and voting papers must be sent to him at 454 Collins-street before 10 a.m. on the 28th February.

Messrs. Allen, Brooke-Nicholls and Philpot were chosen at a general meeting of the Dental Graduates' Society in September last to contest the election for the three seats, and the following circular to the Registered Dentists of Victoria has been issued by Mr. C. E. Allen:

"As you are no doubt aware there will be an election for three members on the Dental Board on 28th inst. I am a candidate for membership and will submit as briefly as possible my reasons for standing and why I respectfully ask your vote and support.

I am a registered pharmaceutical chemist, and a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, as well as a Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and have been in practice four years. I have served four years' apprenticeship in each profession.

Since the death of the late Mr. Witt, the chemists have not been represented on the Dental Board.

I was one of a Committee of Dentists appointed to advocate to the Dental Board the advisability of dealing with the question of unregistered dentists without recourse to legislation by requiring a practical examination to be passed by them, the candidate to stand or fall by the result. The unregistered men agreed to this.

This advice was rejected by the present Board and the recent disastrous dental legislature is the result.

If elected I pledge myself to endeavour to enforce the recent Act in its entirety to prevent,

if possible, the infringement of the vested rights of the profession.

I am opposed to the secret methods at present in force in dental affairs.

The Dental Board, Council of the Dental College and Hospital and Dental Faculty, consist of the same persons, and these same persons have endeavoured with success to keep matters in their present condition for years past.

I will, if elected, advocate the publication of the business done by the Board with the number of members present and their names.

For a considerable time the whole business of the Board has been conducted by two or three persons, owing to the irregularity of the attendance of the remainder of the members at Board meetings.

I would advocate that in future any matter of moment in dental affairs be submitted by referendum to the dental profession, and not to be decided by two or three persons alone.

I am opposed to the Dental College being misused by persons of means, and would advocate that treatment be extended only to those holding a recommendation that they are unable to pay.

There is a petition in circulation asking that the temporary regulation of the Council of the University be extended to all members of the profession pro rata.

At present 30 members of the profession benefit by the clause to the exclusion of all others, and this not by virtue of their status or professional ability, but by the accident of their being upon the teaching staff on the 1st of May, 1911, some of which staff had been elected but a few days prior to that date.

I am entirely in sympathy with the petition.

I am standing with two colleagues, Dr. G. E. Payne Philpot, and Mr. E. Brooke Nicholls, both of whom are well known in the dental profession and whose views are identical with my own.

With myself they were chosen to contest the three seats at a general meeting of dentists, and for them also I would respectfully ask your vote and support for this reason. There are eight candidates for three seats, and if a change in the personnel of the Dental Board is to be effected the vote must be solid in order to achieve that object.

Finally, I am opposed to a Board that would sanction the insertion of a clause in a Parliamentary Bill for the benefit of two or three individuals.

Three other unqualified men took advantage of the clause, and although not apprenticed to the Australian College of Dentistry or its representatives, as made to appear so, the College is in reality a Limited Liability Company.

This was done in the face of a strong protest against such injustice to practitioners.—C. E. ALLEN, L.D.S.

"Recorded" Dentists' Association.—The first annual smoke night of the Australian Dental Ethical Association was held at Rubira's Cafe on February 20. Mr. W. H. Wilson presided, and about 120 were present, including Messrs. Cotter and Billson, M.L.A.'s.

In proposing the toast of "The Association" Mr. J. B. Lewis said that when the Dental Bill was passed they expected that they would be allowed to practise dentistry, but ever since that time they had been subjected to vexatious law proceedings. Undoubtedly Parliament had intended to give them the legal right to earn a livelihood. Yet they now found that they could not even let the public know that they were "dentists"; they could not even sue for payment on account of work honestly done. It was certainly not the intention of Parliament to impose on them these hampered and cramping conditions.

Mr. Warrington Rogers, the secretary, said that it was important that all should join the association, for the stronger they were the better chance they would have of securing relief. Just twelve months ago they had started with seven members; today there were over 100 on the roll.

Mr. Cotter regretted that they had made such a bad bargain with Parliament. But Parliament had been tricked. At the closing stages of the Dental Bill there had been a conference with the other side, and it was understood that in the matter of "recorded" and "registered" dentists there should be a distinction without a difference. However, another bill would come before the House, next session probably, and he hoped then that the term "recorded" would be knocked out in favour of "registered."

Mr. Billson said that so far as he could judge the association would not find any difficulty in securing those legal rights that it had been the intention to confer in the first instance. (Applause.)

During the evening Mr. Rogers was presented by Mr. Lewis, on behalf of the association, with a pipe and a fountain pen for himself, and a set of silver teaspoons for Mrs. Rogers.

Bon Voyage to Mr. C. J. Tonkin.—The opportunity was taken on 23rd January of bidding bood-bye to Mr. C. J. Tonkin, who sailed on the following day on a twelve months' visit to England, and several members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the College Staff, met Mr. Tonkin and his fellow-traveller, Mr. G. T. Say, in the Board Room of the College, and over a glass of wine wished him a pleasant voyage, complete restoration to health, and a safe return to his native land. The President of the Society (Mr. Pickford) occupied the

chair, and referred to Mr. Tonkin's useful work as demonstrator at the College during the two years and a half he occupied that position. He hoped the trip would do him good, and that he would have a pleasant time while away. Mr. Shillinglaw said that he had formed a high opinion of Mr. Tonkin's ability from his early student days. His connection with the College had been eminently satisfactory. He trusted that Mr. Tonkin's indisposition would only be of a temporary nature, and that he would return to take up his medical studies with renewed health and strength. Mr. Cossar said that it gave him particular pleasure to join in the good wishes extended to Mr. Tonkin, whom he had known from his school days. He felt sure Mr. Tonkin had a brilliant career before him in connection with his medical course as he possessed ability and a personality which could only lead to success. Mr. Turner endorsed what the previous speakers had said, and expressed his high appreciation of Mr. Tonkin's work as demonstrator. Mr. H. B. Taylor hoped that Mr. Tonkin would speedily regain his health, and during his stay in the old country endeavour to fill his mind with the latest and best ideas in connection with pharmaceutical matters, and that on his return he would place before the members of the council the results of his observations during his travels. Mr. Shillinglaw apologised for the absence of Mr. A. W. Craig and Dr. Plowman, both of whom were unable to be present, but sent their best wishes to Mr. Tonkin, and hoped that he might have an enjoyable trip. Mr. Pickford asked those present to drink Mr. Tonkin's health, coupled with the name of Mr. G. T. Say, who was accompanying him to England with the intention of qualifying in Great Britain as a pharmacist. The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm, Mr. Tonkin briefly responded on behalf of himself and Mr. Say. He sincerely thanked those present for their kind expressions of goodwill. His connection with the College had been a very pleasant one indeed, and so far as the students were concerned he could not wish to meet a better lot of men. He had always endeavoured to do his best for the College, and would never forget the kindness extended to him by those connected with it.

Bowls.—Auburn v. Chemists. An enjoyable game was played on the Auburn Bowling Green on the afternoon of the 14th Feb. The following were the scores:—

AUBURN.		CHEMISTS.	
Orchard, Cresfield, Ollis, Gritt ..	18	Lacey, Goode, Peacock, McKean ...	18
Francis, Wright, Selk, Holzer ..	19	Stevens, Taylor, Church, Champion	25
Crowley, Cousins, Dillon, McRoberts	19	Rankin, Bailey, Cossar, Le Couteur ..	21
	56		64

"The March of the Motor Car."—Medical men in particular are dependent upon rapid and certain means of transit, more so, perhaps, than any other class of profession. In fact, it may safely be stated that they are travelling almost continuously. Even a city or suburban practitioner in the course of his ordinary rounds is compelled to travel from anything up to 40 and 50 miles per day, whilst the rounds of a country practitioner might easily exceed 100 miles per day, and in the latter case over bad and perhaps only partly made roads.

In these circumstances it can be readily understood that the motor car plays a vital part in the life of the physician, and incidentally in the lives of his patients, as by speedy and prompt attention many lives are perhaps saved which, owing to absence of medical aid might otherwise be lost.

From this it will be seen that speed and reliability of the motor car are to the medical men its chief essential. To this, of course, must also be added the economic working of same (cost of upkeep, maintenance, renewal of tyres, petrol, lubricating oil, etc., combined with the original capital cost).

Whilst it is pleasant for a medical man to drive a high powered car, yet this carries in its wake additional cost for capital cost and other incidental charges.

It is not altogether economy, however, to purchase a low-priced car, as it frequently happens that the cost of the car corresponds with its quality and reliability. Many questions have to be considered by a medical man before placing his order for a car.

Amongst the English cars which have stood the test of time, and have proved its suitability for the medical profession may be mentioned the Siddeley-Deasy. The reliability of this car was submitted to an exhaustive test by the Royal Automobile Club of England only last year, when, under the direct supervision of this body the Siddeley-Deasy car performed an absolute non-stop run of 15,000 miles. What this means can be better imagined than described, suffice it to say that it easily constitutes a world's record, and as such stamps the Siddeley-Deasy by actual test as the world's most reliable motor car.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

There was no meeting of the Board on Tuesday, the 13th inst., the ordinary date for sitting, owing to the absence from the State of some of the members. It has been postponed to the 22nd inst.

The Board has sent a lengthy letter to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain outlining its proposals on reciprocity with that body. A similar letter has been forwarded to the State Government.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The usual meeting of the Council has been postponed until the 22nd inst.

This year there will be a contest for the seats on the Council rendered vacant by the retirement by effluxion of time of Messrs. W. Short, R. G. Brereton, and T. M. Snelson (all of whom seek re-election). Mr. S. Mears, of Waverley, has also been nominated. Consequently a ballot will be necessary at the annual meeting of the society next month.

Pure Food Regulations.—The efforts to secure uniformity throughout the Commonwealth in regard to the pure food regulations have not been abandoned. The difficulties entailed on manufacturers and importers by differences between the regulations increase as time goes on. As regards any one State the business can be conducted smoothly, but goods are interchangeable between the States and where the regulations differ labels have to be printed in different forms and manufacturers and merchants run all kinds of risks of legal actions for mistakes. The recent Conference of Premiers was understood to have agreed that the States should appoint a Royal Commission to visit all the capitals and ascertain what the differences are, and to endeavour to adjust them. The subject is still under consideration, and no decision appears to have been arrived at as to enabling the Commissioner to commence his work. The merchants of Sydney feel that urgency is necessary, as even after the inquiries have been made the results will have to be discussed by the States before being adopted. The investigation will probably be carried out through the Chambers of Commerce and similar bodies. They will be asked to secure from representative members of any trade affected by the regulations agreed to by the health officers' statements as to which of them require revision and alteration.

Unprofessional Conduct.—The members of the Dental Board of New South Wales, under the presidency of Mr. Donald Smith, sat on Jan. 24th last, as an open court, to inquire into a charge of unprofessional conduct preferred against Rupert Norman Pascoe, of 163 Pitt-street, an unregistered person. The charge set forth that respondent, being unregistered under the Dentists' Act of 1900, nevertheless practised under peculiar circumstances. It was stated that he, at a hotel at Kiama, attended in a professional capacity for and on behalf of Dr. H. E. R. Pascoe, and that the name of the doctor was exhibited in such a way as to lead persons to imagine that Dr. Pascoe was then and there present. Pascoe pleaded guilty to the charge, and through his legal representative (Mr. Broomfield) pleaded for leniency. The court, however, considered the charge a serious one, and found him guilty of the offence, and refused his application for registration as a dentist.

The case is an unfortunate one. Respondent is a young man at the outset of his career, and had applied for registration, but in consequence of his act will be compelled to seek a new avenue of employment.

Medical Dispensaries.—The Government, it is understood, will consider the advisability of providing a lump sum for distribution among friendly societies for the establishment of dispensaries. The Minister for Education promised a deputation on February 14th to consult the Premier on the subject. The deputation represented the Hurstville and District United Friendly Societies' Dispensary, and a request was made for £1000 towards the erection of a building for a dispensary, a site for which has been secured in McMahon-street, Hurstville. The Minister stated that requests had been made by several institutions, amounting to somethink like £4000 or £5000. The Government considered it would be better to cut that amount up among the hospitals, whence there came numerous demands which the Government had not been able to meet. He did not know if the Government would not be justified in regarding the Friendly Societies' dispensaries as auxiliaries to the hospitals, just as ambulances, etc., were. He promised to discuss the subject with the Premier. He thought the better plan would be to place a certain amount on the estimates to cover the whole of the cases, as they could probably be met by a special grant of £5000 or £6000. He was looking forward to the day when sick persons would be treated by these dispensaries, instead of having to go to the hospitals. The Government had a scheme under which any person who thought he had any symptoms of consumption could call in and see a doctor in attendance at the dispensaries and receive his advice.

P.A.T.A.—The Protected List issued on February 7th, contains numerous additions, alterations and removals. The additions are :—

Size	Article	Minimum Wholesale Price	Minimun Retail Price
	Williams, J. B. & Co.'s Goods—		
	"Traveller's" Shaving Stick (Leatherette case)	9/- per doz.; or 11/3 per carton of 15, 11/- per carton in lots of not under 6 cartons ..	1/- stick
	"Holder" Shaving Sticks (best nickel case)	11/- per doz.; 10/9 in lots of not under 6 doz. ..	1/3 stick
	"Barber's Bar (S (cakes to lb. ..	1/6 per lb. (8 cakes); 14/3 per box of 10lbs.	3d. cake
	"Quick and Easy" Shaving Powder (best nickel case)..	9/6 per doz.; 9/3 in lots of not under 6 doz.	1/-
Large	Turkish Bath Soap	2/5 per doz.; 2/4 in not under 12 doz. lots ..	3d. cake
	Jersey Cream Complexion Soap ..	7/6 per doz.; 7/3 in not under 3 doz. lots ..	9d. cake
	Talcum Powder (Carnation, Violet, Rose and Karsi)	9/6 per doz.; 9/3 in not under 12 doz. lots (Assorted, if preferred)	1/- tin
	Talcum Powder ("Supreme Violet air floated, best nickel canister) ..	13/6 per doz.; 13/- in not under 3 doz. lots ..	1/6
	Tooth Powder "Dentalactic," Peppermint, and Wintergreen flavors (Best nickel case).. ...	9/6 per doz ; 9/3 in not under 6 doz. lots (assorted, if preferred)	1/-
	Hudson's Eumenthol Tooth Powder ...	13/4 per doz.; 12/6 per gross	1/3
Small	Old Witch Salve ..	13/6 per doz.; 13/- in not under one gross lots	1/6
Large	,, ,, ,, ..	24/- per doz.; 23/- in not under one gross lots	2/9
Small	Laxettes	9/- per doz.	1/- per box
Large	,, ...	24/- per doz.	2/6 ,,
	Perfumes, S. S. Imperial Schwarzlose"—		
Small	Rose Centifolia	30/- per doz. (3 in box)	3/6 bottle; 9/9 or box of three
Small	,, ,, ...	33/- per doz. (in single boxes)	3/9 per bot
Large	,, ,, ...	48/- per doz. (in single boxes	5/6 ,,
	Tranoy's Violet Portugal Soap	5/6 per doz.	1/-

The prices of the following lines have been altered as follows :—

Size.	Article.	Minimum Wholesale Price.	Minimum Retail Price.
1d.	Tanglefoot	1 0½ per box (25 double-sheets) or 14/- case of 200	1d, double sheet
	Tranoy's Eau de Cologne Soap	5/6 per doz.	9d.

The following have been removed from the list—

Schwarzlose Perfumes, Trefle, Vera Violet, Opoponax, Violet, White Rose, Peau De Espagne, Syringa Violet, Violet Primere, Bouquet Electa, and Tranoy's Rose Incomparable Soap.

Lysol Poisoning —The Acting-Coroner held an inquest last week touching the death of Mrs. Isabella Hutchinson, 67, of Newington-road, Marrickville, who died on January 22nd last. According to the medical evidence when she was admitted to the Prince Alfred Hospital, she was in a state of coma, and showed symptoms of poisoning. Within 10 minutes of admission, she died, and death was found to be due to lysol poisoning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Early Closing Movement. — The chemists' shop is a highly decorous institution, quite the last place where industrial unrest would be expected to occur, which is perhaps the reason why it is one of the last places to claim the benefits of the early closing movement. A special effort is now being made by a number of pharmacists in Sydney to bring the closing hours for chemists' shops into line with those observed in other businesses. Some months ago the matter was before the Minister for Labour and Industry, and certain concessions were obtained, but these, in view of the general rearrangement of working hours which followed the introduction of the Saturday half-holiday system, have now come to be regarded as inadequate. The concessions referred to were obtained by a deputation representing employers and employees, who, after placing their claims before the Minister, were told by Mr. Beeby that he had a Bill prepared providing for an eight o'clock closing, but in view of the fact that both sides desired to observe 7.30 p.m. as the closing hour, he thought there would be no difficulty about meeting their wishes in respect to the suggested hour of closing. The Pharmacists' Early Closing League, however, contends that there is no necessity for chemists' shops to remain open after 6 p.m. from Monday to Thursday inclusive, after 9 p.m. on Friday, and after 1 p.m. on Saturday; and it is in the direction of securing amendments to this effect in the present provisions relating to chemists' shops that the members of the league are now working. Mr. C. A. Marshall, the President of the league, states that the league is of opinion that its objects can be brought about without hardship or inconvenience, and in this it had the support of many pharmacists and medical men. The recent conference of the Political Labour League, moreover, carried a resolution in favour of the above closing hours for pharmacists.

Trade Notes and Personal.

Mr. Septimus Powell, a chemist carrying on business at Oxford-st., Paddington, passed away during the month after a long illness. Throughout his connection with pharmacy he was never a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. A. L. Tilly, a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, is at present paying a visit to Sydney, and has called upon Mr. Forster, the secretary of the Society.

Mr. R. G. Marks has purchased the pharmacy business of Mr. Hume, for some years carried on at Hurstville.

Mr. G. L. U. Urquhart, for some years assistant to Mr. J. J. Enright, at Grafton, will shortly open a business on his own account in that centre.

Mr. T. J. Wallas, late of the Lister Institute, has opened a laboratory in Macquarie-st., Sydney, where he will carry on his profession as a clinical chemist and micro-biologist.

Mr. S. C. Cunninghame, son of Mr. G. F. C. Cunninghame, late dispenser at Darlinghurst Gaol, who has just passed his final examination, will shortly open a pharmacy at Auburn. At present he is with the Sydney United Friendly Societies' Dispensary.

The Australian Drug Co. Ltd. has entered into possession of their new Chippendale factory designed to relieve congestion at the O'Connell-st. premises, and to provide increased facilities for the manufacture of proprietary articles. The building is an imposing structure in brick comprising three storeys and basement. The manufacturing department is under the charge of Mr. Angus McKenzie.

On the 8th inst. Gerald Francis Goodwin, M.P.S., of the Sydney United Friendly Societies' Dispensary, Redfern, celebrated the 30th anniversary of his marriage to Emily Jane Rose, daughter of the late H. C. Rose, pharmacist, of Wagga Wagga, Sydney, and Melbourne. They were the recipients of numerous congratulations.

A Pioneer Chemist.—By the death of Mr. J. S. Abraham has been removed one of Sydney's oldest chemists. The news of his demise was received with general expressions of regret by his fellow pharmacists, and by a large circle of friends. Mr. Abraham was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales in 1876; in fact he was the last surviving founder. The deceased gentleman was a native of Barnetby, Lincolnshire, England, where he was born in 1847. Had his original intention been carried out, Sydney would never have known him as its oldest pharmacist, nor would the famous pills bearing his name have gained the prominence they did. His original intention was to proceed with his parents to Queensland and go upon the land. His father, being a chemist, was, however, induced to remain in Sydney with the result that he took small premises in George-st. Young Abraham, the subject of this notice, was eventually taken into the business to which he succeeded in course of time. He became more generally known by a special kind of pill introduced by him. He occupied the original premises until about 10 years ago, when he removed to Queen Victoria Markets. Besides taking a great interest in his pharmaceutical work, he was a great patron of aquatics, and up to the time of his death was a keen follower of sailing. In yachting circles his name was always prominent, and he was the owner of the crack New Zealand yacht "Akarana," which he sailed in Sydney Harbour for several years. He was also one of the first to join the volunteer military movement of the State, which was initiated some 45 years ago. During his attachment to his regiment he was once called upon to guard the mint against the expected attack of rioters of the period. He was one of the first to witness the first train leave Sydney for Parramatta and consequently was one of the few remaining links of the chain connecting the present with the past history of the State. He leaves behind him a widow, five sons and one daughter. The funeral took place at Gore Hill on January 26, and was attended by numerous old friends, the Pharmaceutical Society being represented by the secretary (Mr. A. Forster).

Mr. T. McGrath, traveller for Allen and Hanburys Ltd., is leaving Sydney for Victoria, and Mr. C. Moors, who has just returned from Western Australia, leaves for Tasmania.

The premises of Messrs. Allen and Hanbury, in Market-street, Sydney, were early on the morning of February 15 entered by burglars, who threw the whole place into disorder as the result of their operations. When the storeman entered the premises at the usual time he was confronted with evidences of a night entry. In the premises are two large iron safes, and it was one of these that received the attention of the burglars, who had evidently come fully prepared to secure all that was valuable. One of the safes was very roughly handled, having been blown open and rendered quite useless. Its contents, luckily, were not of the nature desired, as beyond a number of papers, it contained no money, but in it was a quantity of valuable jewellery and personal property of Mr. Firkins, the Australasian representative of the firm. It comprised a number of family heirlooms and other articles which it is impossible to replace. The papers within the safe were scattered all over the floor, and the partitions of the safe showed the great force used in blowing it open. The other safe, containing the cash box, withstood all efforts made to open it, and in the lock was found a broken key. The general disorder was the cause of much inconvenience, but Mr. Firkins soon had the premises ready for business as usual. The exact time when the premises were entered is not known, but apparently it was in the very early hours of the morning. The police were immediately informed, and have the matter in hand.

Allenbury's Rusks.—This new product of Allen and Hanbury's supply a generally felt want. They are an addition to the baby's dietary scale, being especially beneficial to children of from six to ten months old. The rusks are baked from specially selected flours, rich in proteid or muscle-forming constituents, and have a pleasant, dry and slightly sweet flavour when eaten plain. In appearance they resemble crisp toast biscuits. If added to hot milk and water, and sweetened, they

provide a semi-solid, nourishing, and easily assimilable food for young children, the malting process rendering the cereal portion partially predigested, making them more valuable as a food than the commoner preparations of flour, such as bread and milk. The rusks are invaluable as an article of food for infants, children, and adults, and, being packed in hermetically sealed tins, they remain in perfect condition in any climate.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held at Hobart, on the 18th January, 1912.

Present: Messrs. J. T. Weaver, W. B. Drake, T. James, Percy Ash, M. Rushton, and the registrar. In the absence of the president, Mr. H. T. Gould, who sent an apology, Mr. Weaver was voted to the chair, and cordially welcomed the new member, Mr. James.

Election report by the returning officer declaring that Messrs. H. T. Gould and Talesin James had been duly elected, was adopted.

Correspondence.—Mr. C. E. Smith wrote in regard to his advertisement that the objectionable part would be withdrawn, and Dr. Hodginson wrote thanking the board for its action in the matter.

The Hon. the Premier sent copy of correspondence received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain with regard to reciprocity. This was ordered to be left on the table till next meeting, so that members should have an opportunity of considering the matter.

Messrs. Tritton, Andrews and Todd, of Zeehan, wrote asking the board to defer further action in the case of the Zeehan Dispensary for the present. Agreed to.

G. A. Farmer, a Tasmanian apprentice, who had moved to N.S.W., wrote asking how he should complete his examinations in view of the fact that the N.S.W. Board refused to recognise his Tasmanian indentures. Registrar to reply that he should take a course of study at the College in Sydney, and come to Hobart to pass his Intermediate and Final Examinations.

Indentures.—Alan C. Livinston to A. J. Miller were registered.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary

The following circular has been issued by the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

Perth, 1st January, 1912.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in directing your special attention to the "Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary," a copy of which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia will thank you to accept.

The contents of this little publication, the first step towards an Australasian Pharmacopoeia, is the outcome of much careful investigation and laboratory work upon the part of many leading trained chemists throughout Australasia, and, subsequently, every preparation therein was carefully considered and finally adopted in the Pharmacy Section at the Conference of the Australasian Society for the Advancement of Science, held in the University of Sydney in January of last year.

I may mention that quite a number of the preparations are at the present time in general use by practitioners in the Eastern States, in many instances taking the place of somewhat similar formulae of the proprietary type, prices for which are often excessively and unreasonably high.

The assistance and co-operation of every medical man is earnestly desired by the Formulary Committee, as there is no reason why the book should not be much enlarged. Any suggestion or material for inclusion will be gladly received for transmission to the Editorial Committee.

Where all items, in their place, are excellent, it would seem invidious to specialise. However, a few comments may not be out of place:—

CATAPLASMA KAOLINI: This is destined to take the place of the old-fashioned and septic linseed meal poultice.

ELIXIR CALISAYAE: Will be found excellent as a mild tonic, whilst its aroma and flavour specially commend it.

ELIXIR CASCARAE: This is combined with aromatics only, more active than the official extract, is free from griping, and should be entirely free from the customary bitterness.

ELIXIR VIBURNI CO.: A specially good formula, and much used in the Eastern States.

LIQ. BROMO-CHLORAL. CO.: Without doubt a splendid hypnotic, and one which has received much attention from medical men.

LIQ. CRESOLIS CO.: This is unquestionably without a compeer, and not too much loaded with soap, being neutral, and a perfect disinfectant.

LIQ. FERRI IODID: In the dispensary will be found to be an excellent and handy liquor.

LIQ. PICIS: Will be found an excellent application in those skin troubles where acids are excreted. For insect bites, combined with ammonia, it is most useful.

LIQ. SANTALI CO.: Containing all the oils, mixing perfectly with water, and not being overloaded with alkali, like most mixtures of this type are; will be found to give satisfaction in every way.

LIQ THYMOLIS CO : As a dental mouthwash and for like uses, highly commended in the Eastern States.

MIST PEPSIN CO.S-*cum*-BISMUTHO : An unrivalled preparation, there being no free alkali to destroy the pepsin, as is the case in the usual proprietaries of commence.

NEBLA ASTHMATICA Co. has been very favourably referred to, and the special attention of medical men using American syrups is called to SYRUPUS ACID HYDRIODICI and SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM CO. ; the PAROGEN COMPOUNDS, especially PAROGEN IODINUM, which contains Iodine, not soluble iodides like all colourless iodines ; and the OINTMENTS, which will be found to be elegant and reliable.

Finally, and in conclusion, it is sincerely trusted in the best interests of all connected with medicine and pharmacy in this continent, and Australasia generally, that you will see your way to support the "Australasian Formulary" by giving the various formulae a fair trial and by, wherever practicable, adding the letters "A.P.F." to these preparations in your prescriptions.

EDWARD MAYDEW, F.L.S., Ph., Ch.
Local Secretary,
Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

5 and 7 Barrack-st., Sydney, N.S.W.,
February 3rd, 1912.

Dear Sir.—It has been brought to our notice that recurring rumours have been circulated throughout the trade to the effect that "Messrs. Seabury and Johnson," New York, U.S.A., manufacturers of medicinal and surgical plasters, absorbent and antiseptic cottons, surgical dressings, bandages, etc., have amalgamated, or are about to amalgamate, with another house manufacturing similar goods.

Being desirous of removing any such impression from the minds of our customers we beg to officially make an unqualified contradiction of such rumours, and to inform you that we have received cabled advice from Messrs. Seabury and Johnson that such rumours are untrue.

We have further to state that Messrs. Seabury and Johnson have no connection whatsoever with any other manufacturers of goods similar to those made by them, and are absolutely independent of such manufacturers.

We shall deem it a favour if you will furnish us with the names of any person or persons who may circulate any such rumours or reports, so that we may place the matter before Messrs. Seabury and Johnson's legal advisers here with the view of instituting legal proceedings against the persons making such rumours or reports.

When requiring goods of the nature made by Messrs. Seabury and Johnson be careful to always specify "SEABURY'S." Yours truly,
FASSET AND JOHNSON, per W. SMITH, manager, representatives for Australia of Messrs. Seabury and Johnson.

Dear Sir.—It will probably interest your readers to learn that the Perhydrol, which was formerly supplied by me, has had the drawback of not being stable enough for shipment oversea, and that I now bring Perhydrol on the market which has been rendered stable by a slight variation in the manufacturing process. This quality, specially manufactured for export, is sent out in ordinary glass stoppered bottles.

It is a known fact that Perhydrol has remarkable properties, which make it possible to produce therapeutic effects not obtainable when employing ordinary solutions of Hydrogen peroxide, specially in surgery and dentistry.

Perhydrol yields 100 volumes of available oxygen and is therefore ten times stronger than the P.B. Hydrogen peroxide.

1 part Perhydrol + 9 parts of distilled water gives a 3 per cent. H_2O_2 solution (10 volumes).

1 part Perhydrol + 29 parts of distilled water gives a 1 per cent. H_2O_2 solution ($3\frac{1}{3}$ volumes).

In its undiluted condition Perhydrol has a slightly caustic action, and it is therefore advisable when opening a bottle, particularly for the first time, to hold it away from the body in order to prevent spilling the liquid on the skin or clothes.

Perhydrol bottles are not more than ½ to 2-3 filled in order to allow for expansion during changes of temperature. It will be found, however, that the contents agree with the weight stated on the label.

Dilutions are best prepared immediately before use, but in exceptional cases they may be prepared in advance and put into bottles which have been previously boiled so as to free them from alkali. Such bottles should be closed with a plug of wadding only. Perhydrol is to be kept upright in a cool place.

Yours faithfully.—E. MERCK.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Unlabelled Olive Oil.—At the District Court, Melbourne, on 22nd January, Andrew Pizais was charged with having sold a bottle of olive oil, without having attached to it a label, as required by Section 18 of the Pure Foods Act. The defence was that the oil was not intended for sale. He was fined 40s.

Supplying a Noxious Drug.—At the Footscray Police Court on 15th February, Charles Edward James and Frederick Gordon English were charged with procuring and supplying a noxious drug, with intent to procure a miscarriage. Senior Constable Maher stated that on 20th November, 1911, James, in a written statement, admitted having got a girl into trouble. He informed his companion, English, and the latter told him he would get some stuff to fix the girl up. English then went to a Melbourne chemist and said that he had a girl in trouble, and wanted some stuff to put her right. He was supplied with a mixture and a box of pills, for which he paid 5s. The two accused were committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions on 1st March.

Limejuice Cordial.—At the Box Hill Police Court on 26th January, Carlisle Francis Longmore, trading as Francis Longmore and Co., was charged by the Inspector for the Shire of Nunawading with having sold limejuice cordial falsely described. The bottle of cordial was bought by the inspector from E. Hughes, storekeeper, Mitcham, and upon being analysed, was found to contain 20 grains of salicylic acid to the gallon, or 25 per cent. more than the standard allowed, viz., 16 grains to the gallon. A fine of £5 was imposed, with £3 9s. 6d. costs.

POISONING CASES.

Morphia.—Andrew Burns, a jockey, aged 29 years, who resides in Evelyn-street, Carlton, was discovered lying unconscious at the rear of the Royal Oak Hotel, Swanston-street, on February 20. Burns was conveyed to the Melbourne Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from morphia poisoning, He was admitted to the institution for treatment.

Ammonia.—Mrs. James Ramelli, of Buninyong, having a bad headache, took a bottle of smelling salts to bed on 7th February. During the night she used the bottle, with the result that she collapsed, and portion of its contents ran down her throat. She was almost suffocated, and was in a serious condition when medical assistance was obtained.

Paris Green.—Edwin W. Olliver (38), an employee of the International Harvester Co., committed suicide on 28th January by drinking a mixture of Paris Green. At the inquest the Coroner recorded a verdict of arsenical poisoning.

Lysol.—A boy named Sertori, aged 2½ years, residing with his parents at Havelock, got possession of a bottle of lysol on 31st January and drank portion of the contents, pouring the rest on his legs and badly burning them. He was taken to the Maryborough Hospital in a serious condition. Dr. R. H. Cole held an inquiry at the Morgue on 3rd February, concerning the death of Edward Michael Ronayn (50), who was found dead in Grange-street, Toorak, on 28th January. Dr. Mollison, who made the autopsy, said that death was due to lysol poisoning, and a verdict to that effect was returned by the Coroner.

TARIFF DECISIONS.

Mortars and Pestles and Filter Presses (not including pump, when not integral part of the press), for use in the treatment of castor oil, provided that security be given by the owner that it will be only so used, are by a Customs By-law directed to be admitted free of duty.

China, Sesame and Sova Bean Oils and Edible Vegetable Oils.—New Customs By-laws have been issued setting forth the conditions of delivery of these articles and methods of denaturation.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

THE COMMONWEALTH REGISTRAR OF TRADE MARKS has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

QUINTELLA.—The word "Quintella." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Harriett Quintal, Sorell, Tasmania.

PERSONIA.—The word "Personia." Preparations for eliminating the odour of perspiration, being a toilet article, included in class 48. Edith Sophie Cox, Crown-road, Manly, N.S.W.

FUMICIDE.—Distinctive mark or brand. Chemical substances used for sanitary purposes. Globe Chemical Works, San Francisco.

PHOSPHATUM.—Distinctive mark. Cattle medicines. The Australian Produce Co., 90 William-street, Melbourne.

WIGMORE.—Copy of written signature. Medicines for human use. Frederick James Wigmore, Pall Mall, Bendigo.

PATESIA.—The word "Patesia." Magnesia in all forms. The Washing Chemical Co. Ltd., Durham, England.

KEYSTONE.—Device, word "Keystone," and facsimile signature. Chemical substance prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Stephen, Smith and Co. Ltd., 51 Malmsbury-road, Bow, London.

YENRAH.—Devices, signature and word "Yenrah." Ointment for human use. Mary Harney, Clinton-street, Goulburn, N.S.W.

RINSO.—Distinctive label. Soap, soap powders and detergents. Lever Bros. Ltd., Balmain, N.S.W.

ZZO.—The word "ZZO." A toilet preparation for the hair and skin. Henry W. Malloch, 230 Collins-street. Melbourne.

SALUATAIRE.—Distinctvie label. Preparation for hair. Mary Byrne, 46 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

GELODURAT.—The invented word "Gelodurat." Pharmaceutical preparations. G. Pohl, 73 Turmstrasse. Schonbaum, Berlin, Germany, chemist.

Geneva Convention Act.

An Act to make such Amendments in the Law as are necessary to enable certain reserved provisions of the Second Geneva Convention to be carried into effect.

[18th August, 1911.]

WHEREAS His Majesty has ratified, with certain reservations, the Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick of armies in the field, drawn up in Geneva in the year One thousand nine hundred and six, and it is desirable, in order that those reservations may be withdrawn, that such amendments should be made in the law as are in this Act contained:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) As from the commencement of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person to use for the purposes of his trade or business, or for any

other purpose whatsoever, without the authority of the Army Council, the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground formed by reversing the Federal colours of Switzerland, or the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross," and, if any person acts in contravention of this provision, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Ten pounds, and to forfeit any goods upon or in connection with which the emblem or words were used.

(2) Where a company or society is guilty of any such contravention, without prejudice to the liability of the company or society, every director, manager, secretary, and other officer of the company or society who is knowingly a party to the contravention shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and liable to the like penalty.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the right (if any) of the proprietor of a trade mark registered before the passing of this Act, and containing any such emblem or words, to continue to use such trade mark for a period of four years from the passing of this Act, and, if the period of the registration or of the renewal of registration of any such trade mark expires during those four years, the registration thereof may be renewed until the expiration of those four years, but without payment of any fee.

(4) Proceedings under this Act shall not in England or Ireland be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General.

(5) This Act shall extend to His Majesty's possessions outside the United Kingdom, subject to such necessary adaptations as may be made by Order in Council.

2.—This Act may be cited as the *Geneva Convention Act*, 1911.

MARKET REPORT.

All the wholesale houses report big sales of rabbit poisons during the month. Most of the well-known brands were largely in demand and the market was almost depleted of strychnine and phosphorus. The rabbit pest this year has been abnormal, and has called for much greater efforts on the part of land owners to keep it in check.

In drugs and chemicals the upward tendency has continued, only one or two lines being quoted as lower in price.

After the Christmas rush there was a temporary lull in business during January; but trade seems now to have again assumed normal proportions.

Ergot and its derivatives are higher.

Ext. Ipecac. Acet. has also advanced.

Vanilla Beans are moving up in price.

Tonquin Beans.—Market considerably lower.

Menthol still maintains a high rate.

Ol. Santal Flav. higher.

Santonine.—There has been an advance of about 10s. per lb. in price during the month.

Sacch. Lact. has nearly doubled in price within a few weeks.

Lemon Oil is sharply advancing.

Flor. Anthem is quoted at higher rates.

Salicylates.—There has been a general hardening in prices all round.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

Mr. T. Beckingsale, late with Messrs. Martin and Pleasance, has purchased Mr. W. A. Taylor's branch business, 414 Sydney-road, Brunswick.

Messrs. Julius Blau and Sons, Ltd., 321-323 Flinders-lane, Melbourne, are now showing a wide range of the No. 4711 specialities and a nice assortment of leather goods.

The Campbell-Davies Manufacturing Co. manufacturing chemists, 146 High-street, St. Kilda, has been registered under the Victorian Firms' Act.

Sale of the Auburn Pharmacy.—The business in Auburn-rd., Auburn, carried on by Mr. E. W. Goodrick, was sold by the sheriff during the month to Mr. H. T. Tompsitt, by whom it was subsequently disposed to Mr. T. E. Wade, late of High-st., East Prahran.

Pyoktanin (Merck) is, according to the latest advices, now being largely used on the Continent with excellent results in the treatment of foot and mouth disease. It has been, says Mr. Merck in a recent report, already officially tested with successful results on behalf of the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture.

Messrs. W. Wood and Co. Prop. Ltd., Howey-place, Little Collins-st., Melbourne, have just opened a fine assortment of optician's trial cases in all patterns. The shipment comprises roll-top travelling cases and office styles. Pharmacists thinking of purchasing a set cannot do better than inspect these goods.

Mr. Brinsmead, trading as "James Brin," has issued a writ for £1000, in the Supreme Court, against Wastell and Co., chemists, Adelaide, and also against Thomas James Swain, trading as The Tube Manufacturing Co., Sydney, for the same amount, for an infringement of his registered trade mark "Pedic," which seems particularly attractive to a certain class of trader.

Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. have issued a new menthol inhaler and pencil combined, which they have registered as the Menthacone. The container, which is of aluminium, is so constructed that it may be converted instantly from an inhaler into a convenient menthol cone or pencil. When not in use, a protective cap prevents the loss of volatile menthol by evaporation. The menthacone is compact, durable and efficient, and may be carried in the pocket for ready use at any time.

Mr. Osmond Smith has moved into new premises constructed for him at the corner of Rathdown and Richardson-streets, North Carlton. The shop, which has a dwelling attached, is a handsome brick structure. All the fittings are of the latest design, manufactured by Messrs. Thos. Duff and Bros. Wunderlich ceilings give to the shop a bright and well-finished appearance. Electric light has been installed throughout. Mr. Smith has also secured a very fine assortment of Whitall, Tatum and Co.'s bottles, which add considerably to the attractiveness of the interior of the pharmacy. Mr. R. H. Clyne has been engaged to assist Mr. Smith in the management of the business.

"Tabloid" Ophthalmic "Epinine" 0.006 gm.—For use in eye work Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. are issuing "Epinine" as a "Tabloid" Ophthalmic product. "Epinine," as is widely known, is a synthetic substance having a pharmacological action similar to that of the supra-renal active principle, with the added advantage of greater stability and more prolonged action on the blood pressure. When instilled into the eye in 1 in 1000 solution, it produces marked and sustained pallor of the conjunctival mucous membrane. It has already given good results in ophthalmic practice, and its preparation as a "Tabloid" Ophthalmic product, easily applied to the eye, should lead to an extension of its use. It is put up in tubes of 12 products, each product containing 0.0006 gramme of "Epinine."

Richmond U.F.S. Dispensary.—The fortieth annual report and balance-sheet of the Richmond U.F.S. Dispensary for the year discloses that the present total membership of the dispensary is now 7240. A large saving has been made during the year in the bottle account, the cost for the year being only £13 19s. 7d., against £90 a year prior to the imposition of a charge for bottles. There were 74,383 prescriptions dispensed during the year, representing 110,325 articles, being over 5000 more prescriptions than last year, and an average of 11.7 a member. The report states that members may now purchase patent medicines, etc., a stock having been placed on the shelves. The overdraft of £975 owing on the building will, it is expected, be shortly paid off. Mr. W. H. Gilligan still continues to act as head dispenser.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury have just landed a complete assortment of Xylonite goods, which they are now showing, comprising hair brushes, combs, sponge boxes, tooth brush cases, military brushes, etc., also a new shipment of veterinary instruments of the latest patterns. They are showing a new line of shaving brushes called "The Spiral," the bristles of which are set in metal which screws into the bone handle, thus preventing the cracking of the brush which is so common with this class of goods. In cut glass toilet bottles the firm has a large and cheap range. A new shipment of Bronley's perfumery and soaps has just been opened. The "Crescent" brand of hair brushes is a superior line, each brush being packed in a separate box. In rubber and jaconette sponge bags several new and fancy designs are being shown.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have opened a new line of nail brushes (sanitary), six rows of good bristles on white handles. They are also showing a nice assortment of mirrors, nickel mounted, round and oval, suitable for ha...; hanging or table use. In powder puffs the "Snowball," each puff in a box, three sizes, is a line which has taken on well. A fresh supply of "Cosmodor" soaps has come to hand. This brand is of a superior quality, is well got up, and is of exceptional value. Some exquisite large cut glass toilet bottles (6, 8, and 12 oz.) have just been unpacked. The "Easy Set" and "Twilight" clinical thermometers, half-minute and one-minute, are new to this market. In vaporising lamps "The Queen Mab" has advantages which commend it to buyers. Hooper's Galvanic Socks are claimed by the makers to be very effective in the treatment of rheumatism and neuralgia. A cheap line of scholars' sanitary tooth brushes, containing brush and tin of tooth soap on card, is to hand. It is put up specially for the use of school children.

Spermin Essence.—This is a new line manufactured in the Organo-therapeutic Laboratory of Prof. Dr. A. von Poehl and Sons, St. Petersburg, and placed on the market by Messrs. A. and M. Zimmermann, London. Spermin exists in the human system as a cardinal element animating the body function. It was first isolated by Dr. von Poehl from crude bullock's fluid. After several years' experience it has been found possible to free it from certain impurities and to manufacture it in a form suitable for medication. Spermin is a corrector of physical, mental and generic waste, specifically indicated in failing vigor, sickness, incapacity for work, etc. It has been found of considerable value in the treatment of anaemia and kindred diseases, over excitation, gout, rheumatism, urinary troubles, disorders of the nervous system, and in heart disease and bronchial troubles. The essence of Spermin-Poehl is best taken in doses of 20 to 30 drops, mixed with water, three times a day, half an hour before meals. For hypodermic use the pure Sperminum-Poehl pro infectione, in glass ampullæ, hermetically sealed, must be ordered. The above preparation has no connection with the Brown-Sequard essence. A limited supply of Spermin Essence has been forwarded to Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., who can execute any orders which may be forwarded to them.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. have received a supply of "Astra" absorbent and antiseptic hæmorrhoidal bandage for the immediate relief of piles. Each bandage is packed in a box with a supply of pads for use with ointment. All the parts are washable. The firm is showing an assorted lot of glass puff boxes, with nickel caps, containing coloured portrait or Australian typical street scene in the centre. A very cheap line is a leatherette box containing an ebony-backed military hair brush and black comb. The "Acme" polishing cloth, three sizes, specially adapted for polishing silver and crystal ware, is a line of exceptional value. Camel corn-caps, which are much thinner than the ordinary corn plaster, are put up in envelopes as a sixpenny line. Theatrical puffs, assorted colours, in three sizes, is another new line. Atkinson's "Poisette" perfume is new to the market. It is beautifully put up in a specially moulded bottle in gold coloured box. Bronley's "Omar Khayyam" perfume is to hand in two sizes. Jones' Antiseptic Throat Pastilles (British manufacture) are being placed on the market for the coming season. A collapsible camper's tip wash basin and soap tray combined on metal frame has advantages which should commend it to buyers. In manicure accessories Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. are showing several nice lines. The Hospital Nurse's Surgical Requisites contains twelve instruments, each of which is in everyday use. Another set is the nurse's forged-steel dressing scissors, half-dozen on card, the Red Cross tweezers and splinter forceps, and the "Calton" nail scissors, curved and straight, half-dozen on card.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Peter McIntyre has been assisting at the Brunswick dispensary.

Mr. L. T. Bult has accepted an engagement on the staff of Messrs. Martin and Pleasance.

Miss Gertrude Bignell is at present relieving in the dispensary at the Women's Hospital.

Mr. Ewen Bissett, of Warragul, has been holiday making in Sydney during the month.

Mr. H. J. Massey has been relieving Mr. K. T. Galbraith, Heathcote.

Mr. David Evans acted as locum tenens for Mr. A. Jamson, Ararat, during the month.

Mr. A. L. Craven has been relieving Mr. W. G. Thomson, of Donald.

Mr. D. Shaw, Collingwood, has been absent on a visit to New Zealand for a few weeks.

Mr. T. E. Cooper, of Bendigo, leaves on a six months' trip to England by the R.M.S. "Orsova," on 21st February.

Mr. A. J. Fargie, who recently completed his medical course, has been appointed house surgeon at the Melbourne Hospital.

Mr. L. T. Bult has been placed in charge of the business at 73 Auburn-road, Auburn, lately carried on by Mr. J. H. Goodrick.

Miss Alice K. Barker has been appointed head dispenser at the Queen Victoria Hospital vice Miss Hope, resigned.

Mr. A. A. Skinner has been relieving Mr. Ewen Bissett, Camperdown. He goes on to take charge of Mr. T. E. Cooper's business at Bendigo.

Mr. J. G. Marsh, after relieving Mr. R. Harvie, Wedderburn, has gone to Mr. T. A. Lakeland, Ballarat.

Mr. Edward Hotchkin, a recent arrival from Birmingham, has accepted an engagement with Messrs. F. Longmore and Co.

Mr. F. W. Bloore has gone to Jerilderie to relieve Mr. S. Skevington. Mr. Bloore made the journey from Melbourne by motor.

Mr. R. H. Rodwell, late with Messrs. Hughes and Son, Wangaratta, has gone to Mr. J. C. Pickford, Armadale.

Mr. E. A. Walton, after relieving Mr. J. A. Kay during a holiday visit to Sydney, has gone on to Mr. C. L. Thompson, Shepparton.

Mr. E. W. Goodrick, late of Auburn, was assisting Mr. J. W. Harris, Beaufort, during the month.

Mr. J. Hislop, Windsor, has been holiday making in Tasmania. Mr. F. Newman was in charge during his absence.

Dr. Ernest Sutcliffe left by the P. and O. steamer "Ballarat," on 30th January on a trip to London, where he intends spending a year doing special hospital work.

Mr. A. J. E. Richards, who recently came over from Western Australia, is managing the business of Foster and Co., Brunswick, for the executors of the late Mr. A. O. Legge.

Professor James H. Beal has been elected general secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association in succession to Mr. Charles Caspari, junior, who has resigned after 17 years of service.

Mr. L. S. MacPhail (Aerators, Ltd.) who has on several occasions visited Australia, and is well known to Victorian pharmacists, reached Colombo on 14th December, after completing his business engagements in Burma.

Mr. C. H. Yelland, Nicholson-street, Carlton, on opening his pharmacy on Sunday morning, 21st January, discovered that during the previous night a thief had entered his premises and robbed him of £9 or £10 in cash.

Mr. Harry C. Dod, B.Sc., mining engineer, formerly demonstrator at the College of Pharmacy, has received an appointment with Messrs. Gepps and Savage, metallurgists, who are now investigating the "Imbert" process at Katowitz, Germany. Mr. Dod is at present in Germany with the firm. He intends to return to Melbourne in April next.

Country Chemists in Town.—A Bell, Inglewood; R. Harvie, Wedderburn; J. A. Kay, Traralgon; A. A. Lord, Swan Hill; J. T. Florance, Camperdown; L. Lay, Eaglehawk; W. A. London, Bendigo; A. Gamson, Ararat; F. Damyon, Woodend; F. H. Cooper, Maffra; A. B. Rundle, Wangaratta; W. E. Thomson, Donald; A. E. Ponsford, Lancefield; and A. Rushbrook, Sebastopol.

Mr. H. A. Reeves, representing Pearson's Hycol Disinfectants, 15 Elm-st., London, after an extended visit to Australia, left Melbourne on February 15 on his return home via Adelaide and Fremantle. Mr. Reeves expressed himself as being well pleased with prospects in Australia, and before leaving made ample arrangements for the sale and distribution of the company's products.

Mr. A. L. Tilly, the President of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, was on a visit to Melbourne during the month. He paid several visits to the college and was also present at the Council meeting of the Society. Mr. Tilly is very enthusiastic about the progress made in W.A. with the earlier closing movement and other progressive matters which, he says, are greatly due to the splendid work done by Mr. Mayhew.

Mr. T. J. Wallas, analytical chemist and microbiologist, late of the Lister Institute and King's College, London, has opened a laboratory at "Wyoming," Macquarie-st., Sydney, where he is undertaking public health, clinical and industrial analyses and examinations (chemical and biological) of all descriptions. Mr. Wallas is well equipped to take up this class of work, for which there should be a good and growing demand. He will be pleased to furnish a detailed list of fees and charges and other information on application at the above address.

Mr. David Evans, formerly of Warrnambool, and a registered chemist of Victoria, has just completed a full course of training at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, and at the recent examinations he secured the College Diploma. He

was fifth in his class. In abandoning pharmacy for agriculture, Mr. Evans is following a course which his early life in such a splendid district as Warrnambool gave him a special liking for. Mr. Evans is the fifth registered pharmacist that has qualified at this college since Mr. H. W. Potts took charge, and they all seem to think that the life is better and there is more money in it than in Pharmacy.

Mr. Arthur Owsley Legge died at his residence, Sydney-road, Brunswick, on 1st February. Mr. Legge came to Victoria from New Zealand in 1896, after serving his apprenticeship with Mr. E. Eason, chemist, of Auckland, He attended the course of lectures at the College of Pharmacy, and passed the intermediate examination in June, 1897, and the final in December, 1898, and was registered in December, 1898. For a number of years he was assistant to the late Mr. C. C. Forster, and on his death in 1902, took over the business, which he carried on under the name of Forster and Co., up to the time of his death. Mr. Legge was a quiet and unassuming man, and was greatly respected in the district in which he had lived for so many years.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Gabriel.—On the 29th January, at "Aberdare," Abbotsford, the wife of Charles J. Gabriel—a son.

Straede.—On the 25th January, at Buninyong, the wife of W. O. Straede—a son.

DEATH.

Legge.—On the 1st February, Arthur Owsley Legge, Sydney-road, Brunswick, the dearly beloved husband of Iva A. L. Legge, aged 45.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND AUDITORS.

WHEREAS the offices of the persons elected members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and Auditors on 24th March, 1909, have become vacant by effluxion of time; and whereas under the provisions of the said articles of association the returning officer shall, in the month of March, in the year 1912, proceed to the Election of Four Persons, being Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, to serve as members of the council of the said Society, and two auditors.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the 12th day of March, 1912, PROCEED to the ELECTION of Four Persons, being MEMBERS of the said society, to serve as members of the council, and two auditors; and if the number nominated is greater than the number required to fill the vacancies created as aforesaid, a poll will be taken on the 12th day of March, 1912.

Nomination papers must be lodged or delivered by post at the office of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th day of February, 1912.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Returning Officer.
Dated this 31st day of January, 1912.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS.

I, SAMUEL BAIRD, the Returning Officer appointed under the Regulations to the Medical Act, 1890, do hereby declare that an election held before me on the twelfth day of February, 1912, the following votes of the registered Pharmaceutical Chemists resident in the State of Victoria, were recorded:—

Francis, Rawson Parke	343
Bailey, Arthur Rudolph	339
Bennell, Francis Joshua	132

And I declare RAWSON PARKE FRANCIS and ARTHUR RUDOLPH BAILEY to be duly elected to serve as members of the said Board.

SAMUEL BAIRD,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne,
12th February, 1912.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE 55th ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on Thursday, 14th March, 1912, at eleven o'clock a.m.

Business.—The Election of Four Members of the Council and Two Auditors. To receive the Annual Report and Financial Statements, and any other business of which fourteen days' notice has been given.

And notice is hereby further given that immediately after the conclusion of the above-mentioned meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society will be held at the same place.

In the evening a Conversazione will be held at 8 o'clock, and the presentation of the College of Pharmacy Prizes to the successful students during 1911.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Secretary.

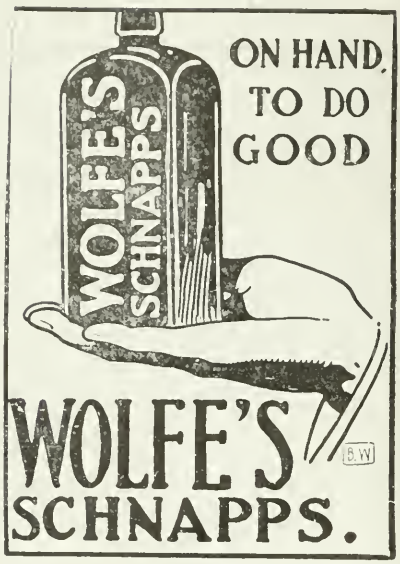
COACHING FOR FINAL EXAMINATION.

MR. F. J. BURNS (late Senior Assistant with Messrs. H. Francis and Co.), Pharmaceutical Chemist, 443 BRUNSWICK STREET, FITZROY, prepares Candidates for the FINAL Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. The Course includes a complete and systematic study of the B.P. and its chemistry, together with a thorough treatment of General Pharmacy, Volumetric and Qualitative Analysis. Students receive special instruction in the Art of Dispensing. A fully equipped LABORATORY and DISPENSING ROOM has been fitted up for the use of pupils.

Fee - £5 5s. (in advance).

Only a limited number of pupils being taken for the next examination.

Address F. J. BURNS, Pharmaceutical Coach, 443 Brunswick St., Fitzroy. Tel. 1926.



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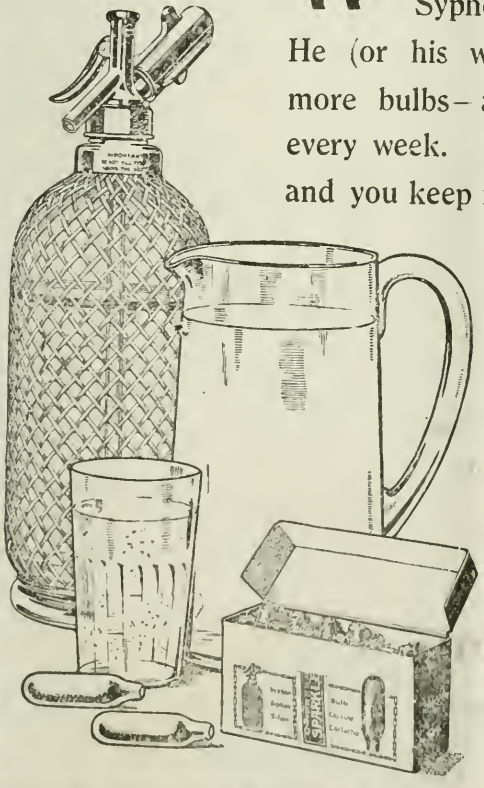
"SPARKLETS"

This is Worth Thinking Over!



WHEN you sell a man a "Sparklet" Syphon the deal is only just beginning. He (or his wife) will be in next week for more bulbs—and the week after—and so on every week. Each time it means more profit, and you keep in constant touch with your client.

This is why it pays to put "Sparklet" Syphons in your window. You need only show them—they will sell themselves.

STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

READ & CAMPBELL Ltd.

40 Pitt St., Sydney.

KEROL The Guaranteed Disinfectant.

KEROL is non-poisonous, is non-toxic and non-corrosive, and contains no carbolic or cresylic acid.

The manufacture of **KEROL** is bacteriologically controlled.

KEROL forms a homogeneous and permanent emulsion.

KEROL'S high efficiency is not destroyed by the presence of organic matter.

KEROL as a bactericide is 10 to 35 times as active as carbolic acid.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

"Report upon the Carbolic Acid Co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus of the **KEROL** in the drum marked for identification." The test was performed with a culture of B. Typhosus, which gave well-marked widal reactions with cases of Typhoid Fever.

$$\text{CARBOLIC ACID CO-EFFICIENT } \frac{1400}{100} = 14$$

The co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus is 14, or, in other words, so far as these tests show, this **KEROL** is 14 time as powerful a germicide for Bacillus Typhosus as Carbolic Acid is.

(Signed) T. P. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., LL.D.
(Signed) HENRY G. CHAPMAN, M.D.
University of Sydney, December 14th, 1908.

A 1/3 Bottle makes 20 Gallons of efficient Disinfectant.

SOLE AGENTS:

DALGETY & CO. LTD., Australia and New Zealand.

SUPPLIES FOR

CHEMIST OPTICIANS.

TRIAL CASES, spherical, 50/-, with instructions.

Office Cases, complete with cylindrical lenses, from £4 5/- Handsome Mahogany Case, containing 24 pairs each convex and concave spherical, 12 pairs each convex and concave cylinder lenses, prisms, and discs, mounted in nickel and gilt rings, £6 15/-. This is **SPECIAL VALUE,** types included. A large assortment to choose from, including roll top and travelling patterns.

RETINISCOPES, OPHTHALMASCOPES, and all testing appliances.

Ths **NEW KERATOMETER.** Latest and cheapest instrument for corneal astigmatic correction. Write for particulars and price—we are the agents.

Full stocks carried of interchangeable **FRAMES** and Mounts, in nickel, gold filled and gold, rimless and other lenses.

Jobbing and Prescription Work Promptly Attended To.

CLINICALS LONDON MADE.
LENS FRONTS, 15/- doz.

Wholesale Manufacturing
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W. WOOD & CO.,

HOWEY PLACE, Prop. Ltd.,
LITTLE COLLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

The 'Allenburys' Throat Pastilles

SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

No. 23. EUCALYPTUS AND RED GUM.
Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ¼.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

No. 56. MENTHOL, EUCALYPTUS AND COCAINE.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

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REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

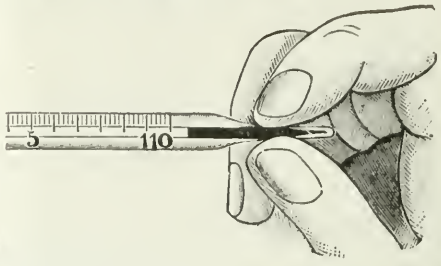
The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube-Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

"The REPELLO"

Literally—"I PUSH BACK."

Patented in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent.

ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



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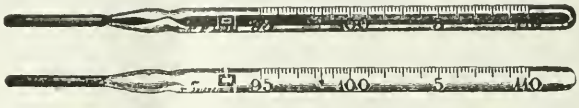
Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.



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DOUBLE CYANIDE GAUZE

IS PREPARED BY US UNDER

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Surgeons should please see that Milne's Name and Trade Mark are on every package, to ensure getting a dressing in the preparation of which LORD LISTER'S instructions have been faithfully followed.

MILNE'S BATISTE,

A Waterproof Fabric in place of Jaconet, Oiled Silk, Gutta Percha Tissue &c.

GREASE-PROOF. SPIRIT-PROOF. NON-ADHESIVE. PERMANENT

Can be boiled for two hours without injury. Withstands all antiseptics.

MILNE'S RIBBON GAUZE FOR PLUGGING.

We have just introduced the above, medicated with Acetate of Aluminium. It is beautifully soft, with woven edge to prevent fraying. Please ask for this line, as several inferior imitations are being offered. The Ribbon Gauze is supplied either plain or medicated with any antiseptic, in bottles and boxes of 12 yds. each, ½, 1, 2 and 3 in. wide.

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Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers,

IMPORTERS OF ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES,

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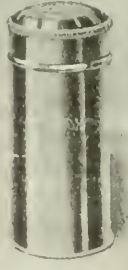
SHAVING STICK

"I Always Countenance
A Good Thing"



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GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS EFFICACY.

POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE RETAILER.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE WHOLESALER.

A Reliable Medicine at a Reasonable Price, 1/6 & 2/6.

Stocked by all the WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS of Australasia.

Your Business

does not stand still—it either progresses or goes back as regards profits, seeing that if the takings stand still, the expenses almost invariably increase.

My proposition is that I will

INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS

I am justified in making this promise, because for over five years I have been increasing English chemists' businesses, and for three years Colonial ones. My fee is **£3 3s.** per annum paid in advance, and if I fail to satisfy you, I return half. 52 different ideas—Illustrated Window Shows, Business Tips, and if you use newspaper (not essential), 52 ads. for it written. No extras. 800 Testimonials. Many clients of five years standing. System costs £10 a year to foster properly.

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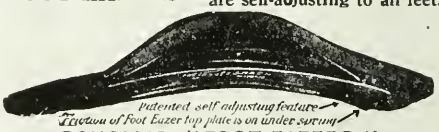
Every Chemist Should Sell
ARCH SUPPORTS.

"FOOT-EAZERS" Can be worn by anyone. They are self-adjusting to all feet.



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Are worn in the regular shoe unnoticeably. No large size shoe is required. It consists of two finely tempered German Silver Springs, the supporting plate and the under spring, which is free at front end, allowing a backward and forward sliding movement. This makes it self-adjusting, and ensures the same mild pressure to a low instep or flat foot as to a high arch.

Cost 54s. per doz. pairs, retail at 7s. 6d. upwards.

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BUNION RIGHT.

Cures a Bunion in the great toe joint by placing it between the great and first toe. It gently forces the toe back into its original position as designed by nature. Made of rubber.

HYGIENIC. EFFICACIOUS.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

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The Demand is unprecedented, and the Sale is by far the Largest of any Patent Medicine in the World.

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In Boxes, 10½d., 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full Directions
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STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness. &c.. &c.

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RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

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"BLUE FINCH" BRAND of TASMANIAN
— EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS —
GUARANTEED B.P. STANDARD:
SUPPLIED IN 1/- BOTTLES OR IN BULK
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SOLUBLE PEARL COATED PILLS.

Before purchasing Pills you require, please ask the Crown Chemical Co. to quote.

☛ IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO SO. ☚

Send your formulæ and state quantity required. We will quote by return mail.

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A GOOD QUICK SELLING LINE

FOR THE SUMMER TRADE IS

EASTMAN'S

Benzoin and Almond Lotion

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

IT IS GOT UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE AND BEARS A GOOD PROFIT.

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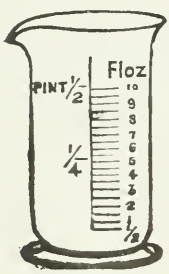

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THE BEST OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

The "MOSANS" Method of

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Purity, Accurate Capacity, Perfect Finish and Moderate Price.

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To be obtained from all Wholesale Houses and Shippers.
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Complete Price List on application.

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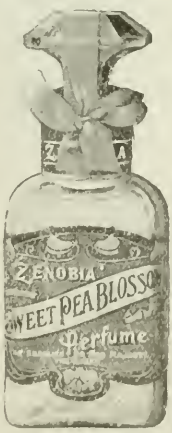
Reg. Trade Mark throughout Australasia and New Zealand.



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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(In Powder Form).

No Cooking. Prepared instantly by stirring vigorously in water, hot or cold.

THE FOOD THAT BRINGS RESULTS.

The first thought of experienced dietitians when selecting a palatable, nourishing easily assimilated food.

The wholesome, invigorating food principles of pure milk and choice malted grain so prepared as to be properly assimilated in the feeblest conditions.

Used more extensively every year in the feeding of infants, and as a supplementary nutriment for growing children. Also with increasing confidence by adults as a table beverage in the home – superior to tea or coffee at meals – and an efficient corrective of insomnia taken hot before retiring.

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A MEDICINE OF WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY.

FOR NEARLY
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES
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Of which over 200 are in use. Beware of Imitations.

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Rubber Adhesive Plaster

On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick *at once* and *perfectly* in any temperature, without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 1¼/- per doz. tins.

On Spools containing 10 yards:— Per doz Spools

½-in.	¾-in.	1-in.	1½-in.	2-in.	3-in.
9/-	10/-	12/6	15/-	19/-	23/-	30/-

On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

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"Your Belladonna Plaster is *the best* I have ever used."—D. G——, M.D., The Hoe, Plymouth.

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PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORT. SPECIALITY. TISSUE LINED, AND GUARANTEED SUITABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.

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Requiring for their patients the effect of Cod Liver Oil cannot do better than prescribe SCOTT'S EMULSION—more efficacious than plain Oil, entirely digestible and quite palatable

Messrs. Scott & Bowne possess letters showing that SCOTT'S EMULSION is a favourite remedy in over 300 hospitals and sanitoria, is highly recommended by more than 1800 certificated nurses, and strongly endorsed by more than 5000 practising medical men.

6 oz. Bottle with formula, free to any physician, surgeon or nurse desiring to test SCOTT'S EMULSION.

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CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM INHALER.

CATARRAHAL THROAT & EAR AFFECTIONS,
Loss of Voice,
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THE SIMPLEST FORM OF INHALER
Very Portable. Contains no Water.
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Guaranteed to contain 0·25 per cent. Leaf Alcoholic Extract Belladonna Alkaloids, in accordance with the formula of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1901.

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The Practitioner says :
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"Few modern improvements in pharmacy have done so much as Benger's Preparations to assist the physician in his treatment of the sick."

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is a **self-digestive,** not a pre-digested Food. The Special Value of this is, that in cases of weak or defective digestive power, in Adults or Children, the exact amount of pre-digestion to suit each individual case may be given to the Food during the process of preparation. As health comes back this pre-digestion may be so regulated as to allow the digestive organs to do more and more work, until finally they may do it all, leading up to discarding the Food altogether, and the gradual resuming of ordinary diet.

With Benger's Food alone is this process possible

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses and Shippers,
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BENGER'S FOOD LTD.
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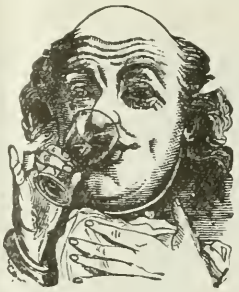
No. 34

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS of this Board will be held on the Third Saturdays in JUNE and DECEMBER. The next Preliminary Examination will consequently take place on June 15, 1912. Attention of candidates is drawn to the following:—After June, 1904, the examination will be held on a different basis, particulars of which may be had on application to the Registrar. A. FOSTER, Registrar.

7 Richmond Terrace, Domain, Sydney.



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STOCK NOW.
Agents:—

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WELLINGTON (N.Z.)—Castendyk & Focke.

THE MOST POWERFUL DISINFECTANT

PIRATED.

DR. B. ALLEN'S U.S.A.

MEXICAN WALNUT STAIN

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.

The above much-advertised Preparation has been **PIRATED,** and sold by Travellers as the genuine, but which can be supplied **ONLY** by the Melbourne Wholesale Druggists. None Genuine without the fac-simile signature of Alfred Ardley.

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495 & 497 BOURKE STREET W.,

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SOLE AGENTS.

All the Leading Lines kept in Stock.

£25 Parcels supplied at laid-down cost. Smaller quantities can be obtained from any Wholesale House on reasonable terms.

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WYLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

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FLUID EXTRACTS—Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. P.B.
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Ext. Valerianæ Liq. (from English Valerian Root).

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS—Inf. Buchu Conc.
Inf. Digitalis Conc. (from English leaves).
Inf. Gent. Comp. Conc.
Inf. Senegæ Conc.

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Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, P.B. (from English Biennial Henbane).
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CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength. One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

"LENITIVE TROPELS" (regd.). Laxative Fruit Lozenges.

"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

"THREE SPIRES BRAND" Preparations.

Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

Wholesale Agents for Victoria and Tasmania, ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co., Melbourne.

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 4th and 5th MARCH, 1912.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English, March, 1912, and June, 1912 :—"*A School Treasury of English Literature,*" *selected by Walter Murdoch, M.A. (First Section). The portions of the Text Book that are required to be memorised are—*

Browning: **Italian in England.**

Tennyson: **Sir Galahad.**

Keats: **Sonnet on Chapman's Homer.**

The Text Book for September and December, 1912, will be :—"*A Victorian Anthology for Schools,*" *by M. P. Hansen.*

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner :—

LATIN.—Principia Latin (latest edition), Dr. Wm. Smith.

ARITHMETIC.—No special book can be named. Any good treatise on the subject covers all requirements.

ENGLISH.—Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, and the University Text Book in English.

ALGEBRA.—C. Smith's Elementary Algebra, up to and including simple equations of one variable.

GEOMETRY.—Laygn's First Book with the simple deductions.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

Candidates who pass in three or more of the five compulsory subjects at one examination may present themselves at the next following examination for the subject or subjects in which they fail. In the event of their failing to secure a pass at this next following examination, they will require to take up all the subjects again.

If the candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Matriculation Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Matriculation Examination certificate.

(The Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations of the Melbourne University are accepted in the compulsory subjects in lieu of the Preliminary Examination).

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects (half-yearly in June and December.) The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th JUNE, 1912. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th MARCH, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

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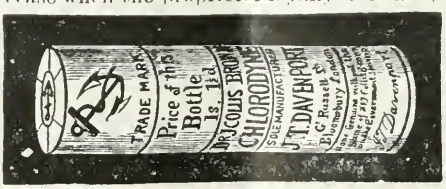

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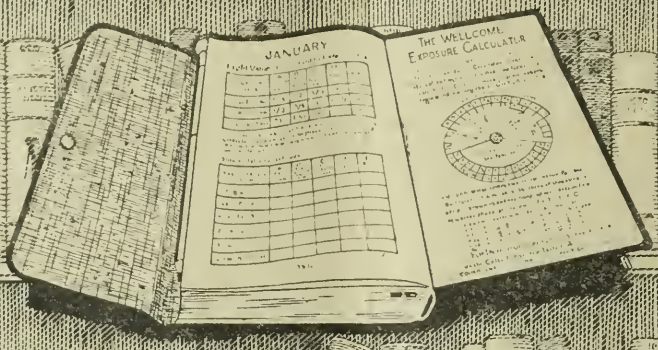

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